FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 205 *23 October 1978*

CSCE/MBFR/DISARMAMENT

PAP Reports Polish Delegate's Speech at MBFR Plenum BB 1
ADN Cites BERLINER ZEITUNG Commentary on MBFR Talks BB 1

BULGARIA

Communique Issued on Zhivkov's Visit to Angola [cross-reference] C 1
Zhivkov To Pay Official Visit to Ethiopia C 1
Zhivkov Interviewed by Angolan Journalists C 1
Church Delegation To Attend Pope's Inauguration C 3
Ambassador To Be 'Special Envoy' C 3
BTA Reports on Iraqi Interior Minister's Visit C 3
Delegation Departs 20 October C 4
Syrian Friendship Society Delegation Departs C 4
SRV Vice President Arrives in Varna 20 October C 4
Todorov, Khristov Meet Cuban Foreign Trade Minister C 4
Spanish Foreign Ministry Official Visits C 5
Received by Tsolov C 5
Received by Tsvetkov C 5
More on Scientific Cooperation Talks With Romania C 5
Todorov Receives Ursu C 5
BTA Outlines Protocol Provisions C 6
Lyudmila Zhivkova Meets CPSU's Culture Department Head C 6
Ambassador in Moscow Hosts Reception, Demichev Attends C 6
Protocol on Paper Industry Signed With USSR C 7
More on Parliamentary Delegation's Activities in Denmark C 7
Delegation Returns 21 Oct C 7
Delegation Attends German Communist Party Congress C 8
Presents Gift C 8
'Bulgaria-1,300' Intercosmos Satellite To Be Launched C 8
Opposition to Carter Decision on Neutron Bomb Reported C 9
Red Cross Centennial Meeting Held in Sofia C 9
Todorov Receives Delegations C 9

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Reportage on Reaction to Carter's Neutron Decision D 1
Prague Domestic Service D 1
Student Union Protests D 1
Bratislava PRAVDA Commentary 21 Oct D 1
Commentary on Upcoming Vance-Gromyko SALT II Talks D 2
Dissident Kohout Obtains Exit Visa for Austria [Vienna] D 3
Daily Criticizes Austrian Envoy's Ties With Dissidents [PRACE 18 Oct] D 3

Reportage on Husak's Official Activities D 4
Greets Somali's Barre D 4
Greets Israeli CP Leader D 4
Further Report on Pelshe-Led CPSU Delegation D 4
Husak Greets Pelshe D 4
Tours Prague D 5
Meets Slovak National Council D 5
More on Marjai-Led Economic Delegation D 5
Strougal Receives Marjai D 5
Talks End, Protocol Signed D 5
More on Turkish Parliamentary Delegation D 6
Visits Bratislava D 6
Bilateral Cooperation Noted D 6
Delegation Leaves D 7
Cooperation Agreement Signed With Cypriot TU D 7
Burmese Foreign Minister Meets Chnoupek, Departs D 7
Slovak Prime Minister Colotka Discusses 60th Anniversary D 8

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Carter's Decision on Neutron Bomb Condemned E 1
JUNGE WELT Criticizes Carter's Neutron Decision E 2
Economic, Military Boycott of Racist Regimes Supported E 2
Reportage on Honecker's Official Activities E 2
Receives Philippines Ambassador E 2
Nigerian Envoy E 3
Canadian Envoy E 3
Afghan Envoy E 3
Congratulates Light-Food Industry E 4
Delegation Arrives in Rome for Inauguration of Pope E 4
French Communist Party Delegation Issues Communique E 4
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 18 Oct]
Talks With Portuguese Communist Delegation Held E 5
Talks With Hungarian State Planning Commission E 6
Joint Ethiopian Economic Committee Ends Session E 6
Naumann Addresses Berlin Municipal Assembly E 7
[BERLINER ZEITUNG 18 Oct]

HUNGARY

Hungarian Delegation Leaves for Pope's Inauguration F 1
Reportage on Visit of Polish Premier Jaroszewicz F 1
Arrives in Budapest F 1
Meets With Kadar, Lazar F 1
Communique Issued F 1
Huszar, Havasi Receive GDR Deputy Premier Schuerer F 2
Schuerer Departs F 2
Apro Chairs Meeting of Hungarian-Soviet Fiendship Society F 2
Losonczi Receives New Malaysian, Mongolian Ambassadors F 2

POLAND

Reportage on Inauguration of Pope John Paul II G 1
Jablonski Leaves for Rome G 1
Jablonski Arrives in Rome G 1
Polish Episcopate Issues Statement G 1
[SLOWO POWSZECHNE 18 Oct]
Warsaw Broadcasts Live Relay G 2
Polish Minister Comments G 4
Warsaw Radio Comments on Carter Neutron Bomb Decision G 4
Pap Notes U.S. Optimism on Eve of SALT Talks G 4
PZPR Politburo, Government Presidium Evaluate Work G 5
Babiuch Chairs Session of Commission for People's Councils G 6
Gierek Receives Leader of Cyprus' Akel Party G 7
PAP Reports on AKEL Secretary General's Visit G 7
Student Activists' Meeting Held in Lublin G 8
Cegielski, Mongolia's Lubsangombo Sign Protocol After Talks G 8
Babiuch Receives FRG Parliamentary Official G 8

ROMANIA

SCINTEIA Condemns 'Criminal Acts' of Rhodesian Regime H 1
More on Italian Socialist Delegation's Activities H 1
Received by Ceausescu H 1
Departs 21 October H 2
More on Foreign Minister Andrei's Visit to Rome H 2
Received by Pertini H 2
Meets Berlinguer, Zaccagnini H 3
Ceausescu Greets Somali President on National Day H 3
AGERPRES Sums Up RCP Delegation's Talks in Spain H 4
Joint Trade Company Set Up With Spain H 5
Economic Commission Ends Session in Vienna H 5
Economic Cooperation Talks Held With Yugoslavia H 6
Lupu-Led Delegation Attends German CP Congress H 6
RCP Message Reported H 6
Ambassador to Vietnam Presents Credentials H 7
UN Delegate Presents Romania's Stand on Disarmament H 8
AGERPRES Reports on Development of Chemical Industry H 8

YUGOSLAVIA

Tito Chairs Session of Council for National Defense I 1
Tito Cables Somali President on National Holiday I 1
PRC's Fang I Makes Short Stopover Visit on Return Home I 1
Machine Building Delegation From PRC Arrives in Ljubljana I 1
PRC War Veterans Delegation Visits Croatia I 2
Sundic Views PRC's Relations With Soviet Union, Japan I 2
TANJUG Cites PRAVDA on Carter Neutron Bomb Decision I 3
Belgrade Radio Comments on SALT II, Neutron Bomb I 3
Sundic Criticial of Carter's Neutron Bomb Decision I 4

Stojsic Departs for DKP Congress in Mannheim [BORBA 19 Oct]	I 6
Report on Congress	I 6
Vrhovec Receives Popov Before Visit to Australia	I 6
Popov, Delegation Depart	I 6
Representatives Sent to Rome for Pope's Enthronement	I 7
Cultural Cooperation Program Signed With Spain	I 7
Finnish President Awards Retiring Yugoslav Ambassador	I 7
Portuguese President Receives New Yugoslav Ambassador	I 8
TANJUG Comments on FRG Attitude Regarding Yugoslav Terrorists	I 8
Veterans Meeting on Disarmament Begins Preparatory Session	I 9
Defense Preparedness Action Takes Place in Montenegro	I 9
Report on Defense, Protection Exercise in Niksic	I 10
Commentator Says 'Old Ways' Hamper Assembly Work	I 10
Kardelj Addresses Letter to Belgrade Awards Ceremony	I 11
Kardelj Receives Award From Pazin Officials	I 12
KOMUNIST Views Relations Between SFRY, Neighbors	I 12

PAP REPORTS POLISH DELEGATE'S SPEECH AT MBFR PLENUM

LD191934Y Warsaw PAP in English 1710 GMT 19 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Vienna, 19 Oct, PAP--Chairman of the Polish delegation, Ambassador Tadeusz Strulak, made a statement at the 182nd plenary meeting of negotiations on mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe.

The Polish representative expressed the opinion that during the present round of talks there are greater than ever chances for agreement due to the proposals of socialist countries of June this year, which considerably extended the score of compromise and outlined the frames of agreement. The Western side should now give a positive reply to the proposals which take into account the interest of socialist states in the same degree as those of Western partners.

The Polish delegate defined as excessive the West's demands for changes to be introduced to the June proposals of Poland, the USSR, Czechoslovakia, and the GDR before an answer is given.

As a result of the reductions, Strulak said, a system should be established in central Europe curbing the arms race and ensuring stability in the military sphere as well as mutual security. That is why the June proposals provide, apart from various collective levels of armed forces of NATO and the Warsaw Treaty in central Europe, for setting up a mechanism which would effectively prevent the expansion of armed forces of individual countries above the pre-reduction level.

ADN CITES BERLINER ZEITUNG COMMENTARY ON MBFR TALKS

LD201010Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0656 GMT 20 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Friday's commentary by the BERLINER ZEITUNG on the present state of the Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe demands a realistic reply by the Western side to the proposal submitted by the socialist countries 4 months ago.

It notes that despite this socialist initiative at the end of September the Western delegates returned "to the negotiating table without any constructive reply. And what is more: The speeches that have been made in the meantime do not give the appearance that such a reply is being prepared by the Western delegations. The activities there are taking other directions. Clearly in order to block the talks, the FRG delegate recently made an absurd demand for the umpteenth time for further concessions by the socialist states." Another attempt is being made to legitimize, with unfounded and utopian claims of a "hidden" 150,000 soldiers in the socialist countries, the Western demand for a greater reduction by the socialist side.

The paper adds that in view of the far-reaching concessions in the proposal submitted by the socialist countries, "one would have expected that the protestations by Western statesmen on the necessity of military detente would also have found their response in concrete deeds." Instead, billions have been approved for nuclear and conventional arms and the largest NATO maneuvers ever were held directly along the GDR state border. On top of all this, President Carter has already approved the manufacture of warheads which could also be used for the neutron weapon.

The BERLINER ZEITUNG commentary says in conclusion about the aims of this development which is contrary to the Vienna talks: "It is high time that a realistic approach to the Vienna talks comes to the fore on the Western Side. On the one hand, it must recognize the approximate military balance existing in central Europe, and on the other it must return to the basis of the principles of equality, mutuality and undiminished security of all participating states agreed jointly in 1973 by all the participants."

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON ZHIVKOV'S VISIT TO ANGOLA

For Luanda radio coverage of the apparent text of the communique issued on the visit of Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the Bulgarian Communisty Party and chairman of the State Council, to Angola, from 19-22 October, and Maputo radio coverage of the arrival of Zhivkov and his delegation in Mozambique, see the Southern Africa section of the 23 October Sub-Saharan Africa DAILY REPORT, and subsequent issues.

ZHIVKOV TO PAY OFFICIAL VISIT TO ETHIOPIA

AU221907Y Sofia BTA in English 1901 GMT 22 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, 22 Oct, BTA--The first secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and State Council chairman, Mr Todor Zhivkov, is to pay an official and friendly visit to Ethiopia at the invitation of the chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers of socialist Ethiopia, Lieutenant-Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam.

ZHIVKOV INTERVIEWED BY ANGOLAN JOURNALISTS

AU200922Y Sofia BTA in English 0835 GMT 20 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Luanda, 20 Oct, BTA--The first secretary of the CC of the BCP and State Council chairman of the P.R. of Bulgaria, Mr Todor Zhivkov, gave an interview to the Angolan journalists Mr Victor Aleisto Costa Nunes--representative of the JORNAL DE ANGOLA newspaper, and Miss Arleta Maria Bolnhes da Coisesao--representative of Angola's national radio.

He replies to questions connected with Bulgaria's internal development after the socialist revolution. Mr Todor Zhivkov dwells on the country's endeavours at overcoming the economic backwardness. As the main driving force in socialist construction the Bulgarian party and state leader points at the workers--the working class, the co-operative farmers and the intelligentsia. Mr Todor Zhivkov also sums up the different stages of development of the country's agriculture, the difficulties which had been overcome and the specific features of today's organization of production in agriculture. In his replies to the following questions Mr Todor Zhivkov tackles some basic theoretical and practical problems of the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

Explaining the leading principles of the Bulgarian foreign policy, Mr Todor Zhivkov stresses that Bulgaria stands for: Equality among states, non-interference with their home affairs, peaceful settlement of disputes, and against the use of force or threat with force in international relations. We stand for consolidating the unity of the socialist, developing and non-aligned countries in their struggle against the attempts by the reaction, imperialism to hinder the further development and asserting of the positive trends in international life, he said.

At all international forums Bulgaria tries to make her contribution to reducing the danger of a thermo-nuclear catastrophe, to the banning of the mass destruction weapons, to diminishing the conventional weapons, to opening the road to real disarmament.

As far as Bulgaria's Balkan policy is concerned, Mr Todor Zhivkov points out that the relations with all the Balkan states are principled and not affected by ad hoc considerations. He says: "Since the political and socio-economic orientation of the Balkan states is varied, we lay the stress above all on the bilateral agreements and contacts".

Special prominence is given in the interview to the support rendered by Bulgaria to the just struggle of the developing countries against neocolonialism in all its forms. Bulgaria expands and strengthens her political, economic and culture ties with the socialist-orientated African countries, such as the People's Republic of Angola, the P.R. of Mozambique, socialist Ethiopia, the P.R. of the Congo, the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, and the P.R. of Benin, Mr Todor Zhivkov adds.

In connection with the Middle East crisis, Mr Zhivkov again expresses the view that the only lasting and just way out is the resuming of the Geneva conference, at observing the UN decisions and with the participation of all parties concerned with the conflict, including the PLO--the only legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine.

Mr Zhivkov stresses: "We consider the racist regimes in the south of Africa as a threat not only to independent Africa, but also as a threat to the world peace and security. Our people stand against any form of racism and racial discrimination and resolutely condemn the system of apartheid--which has been launched as an official policy of the rulers from Pretoria. Our country renders within her possibilities, not only a moral and political support, but also material aid to the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe, SWAPO and ANC of South Africa. The P.R. of Bulgaria condemns the policy of imperialism and Maoism of interference with the home affairs of the African states and shares the view that the plans for establishing the so-called "inter-African armed forces" are directed against the freedom and future of Africa".

The last few questions in the interview concern the relations of the P.R. of Bulgaria with the developing countries, and in particular with Angola, as well as the assessment of the revolution in Angola and the prospects for cooperation between the two countries.

Mr Todor Zhivkov emphasizes: "Distinctive feature of our relations with the developing countries is our international solidarity and fraternal assistance in their struggle against the imperialist and colonial rule".

Angola and we are united by the common ideas--socialist ones, the common struggle for freedom, peace and equality among peoples, the common aspiration for doing away with any form of rule and aggression, for building up the socialist society.

Mr Todor Zhivkov stresses that the Angolan revolution is an integral part of the general process of profound progressive changes on the African Continent in recent years and a stimulus to its further development. The successful development of the national liberation struggle in Angola has proved that the unity of the newly-liberated states with the socialist community countries, with all the democratic forces in the world, are the soundest guarantee of the independence and social progress of the peoples. The development of the revolutionary process in Angola is of historic importance for entire Africa.

Further on Mr Todor Zhivkov points out that the relations between the BCP and MPLA, between the P.R. of Bulgaria and the P.R. of Angola develop on an ascending line, in the spirit of mutual understanding and sincere friendship. He voices the conviction that there exist many and ample possibilities for the further development, deepening and expanding of our cooperation.

We shall be pleased to get acquainted with the successes of People's Angola, Mr Zhivkov stresses. We are convinced that we shall fulfill with honour the mission assigned to us by the Bulgarian communists and all the workers of our country--our visit to contribute to the further strengthening of friendly relations between the BCP and MPLA, for deepening the fruitful cooperation between the P.R. of Bulgaria and your young republic. This will be in the interests of the Bulgarian and the Angolan peoples, of our common struggle for peace, freedom and independence of all peoples oppressed, of the cause of socialism.

Finally Mr Todor Zhivkov extends cordial wishes to the Angolan people and the leader of their party and country, the prominent statesman and great figure of the African national liberation movement, the winner of an international Dimitrov prize, Dr Agostinho Neto, for still greater successes in the noble aspiration for a new and happier life.

CHURCH DELEGATION TO ATTEND POPE'S INAUGURATION

AU201758Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 20 Oct 78 AU

[Text] A church delegation left for Rome to attend the inauguration ceremonies for Pope John Paul II.

The delegation is composed of the following members: Filaret, metropolitan of Vidin; Bishop John, rector of the Theological Academy; Bishop Metodiy Stratiev, bishop of the Bulgarian Catholic (uniate) Apostolic Exarchy, and Petur Yosifov, Catholic priest.

Ambassador To Be 'Special Envoy'

AU202025Y Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 20 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, 20 Oct, BTA--A church delegation has left for Rome to take part in the enthronization ceremony of Pope John-Paul II. The delegation consists of leading representatives of the different Christian Church [words indistinct] Bulgaria.

The Bulgarian ambassador to Italy, Mr Venelin Kotsev, will take part in the ceremony as special envoy of the chairman of the State Council of Bulgaria, Mr Todor Zhivkov.

BTA REPORTS ON IRAQI INTERIOR MINISTER'S VISIT

AU211552Y Sofia BTA in English 1300 GMT 21 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, 21 Oct, BTA--Mr Izzat Ibrahim ad-Duri, member of the Revolution Command Council, member of the regional leadership of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, chairman of the Supreme Council of Agriculture and minister of the interior of the Republic of Iraq, paid an official visit to Bulgaria from October 15 through 20 at the invitation of Mr Tano Tsolov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

During his stay Mr 'Izzat Ibrahim ad-Duri was received by the first secretary of the CC of the BCP and State Council chairman, Mr Todor Zhivkov, with whom we had a friendly conversation on questions of bilateral economic cooperation and some international problems.

Mr 'Izzat Ibrahim ad-Duri was received by Mr Stanko Todorov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Council of Ministers. He was received also by Mr Dimitur Stoyanov, minister of the interior.

The talks between Mr Tano Tsolov and Mr 'Izzat Ibrahim ad-Duri proceeded in a friendly atmosphere and were permeated with a spirit of mutual trust and frankness. Particular attention was paid to the opportunities for further expansion of trade, economic, scientific and technological cooperation between the two countries and its placing on a long-term planned basis. The two leaders noted with satisfaction that the all-round cooperation between the two countries is developing on an ascending line.

Guided by the desire to place the promotion of economic relations on a planned long-term basis, the leaders of the two delegations signed a long-term programme for development and deepening of trade, industrial, scientific and technological cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of Iraq. This programme outlines the trends of development of bilateral cooperation in agriculture and hydro-melioration, industry, building, geological survey, trade, planning, transport, tourism, etc.

Delegation Departs 20 October

AU201825Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 20 Oct 78 AU

[Text] The Iraqi economic delegation headed by 'Izzat Ibrahim ad-Duri, member of the Revolution Command Council, member of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, chairman of the Supreme Agricultural Council and minister of the interior, which visited our country, left Bulgaria today.

At Sofia airport the delegation was cordially seen off by Tano Tsolov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; by Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade; by Mariy Ivanov, first deputy minister of foreign affairs; by Vasil Tsanov, first deputy minister of agriculture and food industry; as well as by deputy ministers, chairmen of committees, directors general of state economic trusts and members of the Central Committee, as well as by the ambassadors of the two countries--Angel Angelov and Jarallah Ayub al-Allaf.

SYRIAN FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY DELEGATION DEPARTS

AU212107Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 21 Oct 78 AU

[Text] The delegation of the Syrian-Bulgarian Friendship Society led by Rifat al-Asad, the society's chairman and member of the regional leadership of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, has left Bulgaria.

During its visit to Bulgaria the leader of the delegation was received by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, and had talks with Lyudmila Zhivkova, chairman of the Committee for Culture, and Lyubomir Pavlov, chairman of the Bulgarian-Syrian Friendship Society and chief of the Art and Culture Department at the BCP Central Committee. At Sofia airport the delegation was seen off by Lyubomir Pavlov, deputy foreign minister, Nikolay Minchev and Syrian Ambassador to Bulgaria Rashid al-Kilani.

SRV VICE PRESIDENT ARRIVES IN VARNA 20 OCTOBER

AU201817Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 20 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Nguyen Huu Tho, vice president of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, who is paying an unofficial, friendly visit to our country, arrived in Varna today. During a meeting with Stoyan Todorov, first deputy chairman of the okrug people's council, Comrade Nguyen Huu Tho was briefed on the economic, social and cultural development of the Varna area.

TODOROV, KHRISTOV MEET CUBAN FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER

AU201957Y Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 20 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, 20 Oct, BTA--Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received here visiting Cuban minister of foreign trade, Mr Marcelo Fernandez Font.

During the meeting, the leader of the Bulgarian Government praised the development of economic and commercial relations between the two countries. Mr Marcelo Fernandez Font and his Bulgarian counterpart Khristov made Mr Stanko Todorov familiar with the results of their talks. The view was expressed that bilateral relations held out real possibilities, unexplored so far, to expand the trade both by the end of the current five-year period and in the post-1981 period.

The two ministers reported on the measures they had outlined to increase the volume and diversity and to improve the structure of bilateral trade. Some matters on intensifying specialization and joint production, too, were given considerable attention.

SPANISH FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL VISITS

Received by Tsolov

AU201839Y Sofia BTA in English 1501 GMT 20 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, 29 Oct, BTA--The first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Mr Tano Tsolov, today received Antonio Elias, director general of the Spanish Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Possibilities of the further development of relations between Bulgaria and Spain, and the seeking of new forms of expanding cooperation in the economy, trade and culture were discussed. Stress was laid on the need of intensifying bilateral links at different levels. Some questions of the international situation were also discussed.

Received by Tsvetkov

AU201945Y Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 20 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, 20 Oct, BTA--Within the framework of the regular diplomatic consultations between Bulgaria and Spain, a meeting took place today between Boris Tsvetkov, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and Mr Antonio Elias, director general for Europe at the Spanish Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Topical questions of the international situation, detente, European security and the comprehensive implementation of the Final Act of Helsinki and some trends of disarmament were examined.

In the field of bilateral relations opportunities for the further expansion of the political, economic and cultural ties were examined. Both sides gave a positive evaluation of the development so far of Bulgaro-Spanish relations and the wish was expressed for their strengthening and [word indistinct], especially in the sphere of trade, as well as for the expansion of political contacts at the highest level.

MORE ON SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION TALKS WITH ROMANIA

Todorov Receives Ursu

AU201826Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 20 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received academician Ioan Ursu, chairman of the National Council of Science and Technology of the Socialist Republic of Romania. The meeting was attended by Nacho Papazov, chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technical Progress, and by Stefan Bobos, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Romania to our country.

BTA Outlines Protocol Provisions

LD202030Y Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 20 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Sofia, 20 Oct, BTA--Bulgaria and Romania will continue to strengthen their ties of cooperation in the spheres of science and technology and to make them more effective. As is pointed out in the protocol on the talks between delegations of the State Science and Technological Progress Committee and the National Science and Technology Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania, signed here tonight, good preconditions were on hand for this.

In the 1975-1978 period specialists from the two countries resolved together some [word indistinct] problems. Good results have been achieved in implementing scientific and technological tasks in the sphere of the complex utilization of water and mineral resources. In the mining industry, agriculture, mechanical engineering, chemistry, electronics anf electrical engineering, transport, etc.

The protocol outlines the trends in Bulgaro-Romanian cooperation in the 1981-1985 period. Over that period joint work will be concentrated on the improvement of the scientific servicing of the prime-importance branches.

A cooperation plan was approved by the two organizations for the 1979-1980 period. It provides for an intensified exchange of experience on a number of organizational matters, in raising the qualification of scientific and technological cadres, in the sphere of patent and licence work.

LYUDMILA ZHIVKOVA MEETS CPSU'S CULTURE DEPARTMENT HEAD

AU222220Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 20 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Lyudmila Zhivkova, chairman of the Committee for Culture, met Vasiliy Shaurov, head of the CPSU Central Committee Culture Department. The talk was attended by Lyubomir Pavlov, head of the BCP Central Committee Art and Culture Department, and by Valentin Pavlov, counselor of the USSR Embassy in Sofia.

Questions of the development of cultural ties between our two fraternal countries were discussed. The guests were briefed on the state and public principles on the organization and leadership of cultural processes in Bulgaria, on the nationwide program for aesthetic education and on the program for the harmonious development of the individual.

AMBASSADOR IN MOSCOW HOSTS RECEPTION, DEMICHEV ATTENDS

AU202158Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 20 Oct 78 AU

[Text] On the occasion of the forthcoming opening of the Days of Soviet Culture in Bulgaria, Dimitur Zhulev, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in Moscow, organized a comradely meeting at the embassy.

The meeting was attended by Pyotr Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, who is leading the official Soviet delegation to the festive days, by Nikolay Mokhov, USSR deputy minister of culture; by leaders of creative unions and institutions, representatives of the CPSU Central Committee and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, by outstanding representatives of Soviet arts and culture who will visit Bulgaria during the Days of Soviet Culture. The meeting was held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

PROTOCOL ON PAPER INDUSTRY SIGNED WITH USSR

LD211702Y Sofia BTA in English 1430 GMT 21 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Sofia, 21 Oct, BTA--Coordination of the national plans of Bulgaria and the USSR in the field of the cellulose and paper industry in the 1981-1985 period, the equipping of new cellulose and paper mills in Bulgaria with Soviet machinery, and installations and specialization in the manufacture of particular types of paper between the two countries--these are the main points of the protocol signed here today for further promotion of cooperation between the Bulgarian Ministry of Forestry and the Forest Industry and the Soviet Ministry of the Pulp and Paper Industry,

Bulgaro-Soviet cooperation in the forest industry and the manufacture of cellulose and paper has old traditions. A jubilee was marked this year in this sphere: The 10th anniversary of the setting up of the joint venture for timber production in the Komi Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic. Now thanks to the powerful machinery supplied by the Soviet side, the Bulgarian workers at high rate increase the production capacities of the timber enterprises in Komi. This will make it possible by 1980 for the overall annual output of timber and the production of industrial timber and articles for cultural and domestic needs to increase considerably. At the same time at the Bulgarian towns of Silistra and Burgas, on the basis of the timber received from the USSR, the largest wood-working enterprises in the Balkans are under construction. The protocol that has been just signed is a new decisive step towards the deepening of integration and the drawing closer of the economies of the two countries.

MORE ON PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATIONS'S ACTIVITIES IN DENMARK

AU202207Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 20 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Today Danish Minister of Commerce Arne Christiansen received,on behalf of the Danish Government, the Bulgarian parliamentary delegation headed by Vladimir Bonev, chairman of the National Assembly, which is paying an official visit to Denmark. The possibility of expanding all-round bilateral relations between the two countries and their economic cooperation was pointed out in the talks.

The official visit of the Bulgarian parliamentary delegation ended tonight with a reception given by Asen Pavlov, Bulgarian ambassador to Denmark,in honor of the delegation. The reception was attended by Andersen, president of the Danish parliament, by deputies, representatives of business circles, ambassadors and cultural leaders, as well as by journalists.

Delegation Returns 21 Oct

AU212110Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 21 Oct 78 AU

[Text] The Bulgarian parliamentary delegation led by Vladimir Bonev, chairman of the National Assembly, which paid a 6-day official visit to Denmark, returned home tonight.

On his arrival home Comrade Vladimir Bonev said that this visit was in response to the Danish parliamentary delegation's visit to Bulgaria 5 years ago. We are satisfied with this visit, the chairman of the National Assembly emphasized. We had the opportunity to have talks with many parliamentarians and with the leadership of the Folketing. The topical talks referred to the possibilities for expanding the ties and cooperation between Bulgaria and Denmark and to the two countries' contribution to the process for furthering detente in political relations in Europe as well as to the safeguarding of peace and security throughout the world.

DELEGATION ATTENDS GERMAN COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS

AU202139Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 20 Oct 78 AU

[Excerpt] Delegations from fraternal parties of 54 countries are attending the congress of the German Communist Party in Mannheim. The delegation of the BCP consists of the following members: Todor Stoychev, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Varna Okrug party committee, and Milan Milanov, deputy head of the Foreign Policy and International Relations Department of the BCP Central Committee.

Presents Gift

AU212115Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 21 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Todor Stoychev, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member, first secretary of the Varna Okrug party committee and leader of the Bulgarian delegation of the DKP Congress, today read a greetings message from the BCP Central Committee to the DKP congress. On behalf of the Bulgarian communists, Todor Stoychev presented a gift to the congress--a red banner with the image of Georgi Dimitrov.

'BULGARIA-1,300'. INTERCOSMOS SATELLITE TO BE LAUNCHED

AU201832Y Sofia BTA in English 1430 GMT 20 Oct 78 AU

[Text] United Nations, 20 Oct, BTA--In the special political committee of the United Nations, Bulgaria's representative, Mr Todor Boyadzhiev, acquainted the members of the committee with Bulgaria's contribution to space exploration and her extensive cooperation with other countries for the peaceful conquest of outer space. "At present in our country a programme for space studies dedicated to the 1300th anniversary of the formation of the Bulgarian state is being intensively implemented," he said. "Within the framework of this programme in the not distant future a new satellite of the 'Intercosmos' series, called 'Bulgaria-1300', will be launched into orbit round the earth.

Mr Boyadzhiev emphasized the deep conviction that "the activity connected with the exploration and use of outer space can be most successfully realized by broad international cooperation, in strict compliance with and observance of the interests and sovereignty of all states."

Proceeding from this position of principle taken by Bulgaria, he opposed the attempts of certain states to impose a unilateral use of outer space, for instance for direct television broadcasts through satellites which is in complete violation of the elementary requirements for the observance of sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of the other states.

Mr Boyadzhiev criticized also some unrealistic formulations on the question of the conclusion of a treaty on the moon, the use of its natural resources in particular.

He set forth Bulgaria's opinion also on the question of the exploration through satellites of the natural wealth of the earth itself, which should be conformed to the sovereign interests of the individual states.

OPPOSITION TO CARTER DECISION ON NEUTRON BOMB REPORTED

AU212049Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 21 Oct 78 AU

[Text] President Carter's decision to begin production of two basic components needed for the introduction of the neutron bomb, which has been condemned throughout the world, arouses general indignation and protests from the U.S. progressive public. David (Copright), executive secretary of the pacfist public organization (SANI), indignantly said that this decision was an obvious concession to the interests of the military-industrial complex which is becoming more important in view of the upcoming major phase in the U.S.-Soviet SALT talks. (Clarence Talbott), one of the U.S. peace council leaders, warned that the maneuvers connected with the neutron bomb and with the other weapon systems for mass destruction can dangerously harm the SALT II talks and are actually a capitulation to the forces that seek to undermine the agreement on limiting strategic offensive weapons.

RED CROSS CENTENNIAL MEETING HELD IN SOFIA

AU202153Y Sofia BTA in English 1848 GMT 20 Oct 78 AU

[Excerpt] Sofia, 20 Oct, BTA--The centenary of the Bulgarian Red Cross was marked today by a solemn meeting. It was attended by Mr Stanko Todorov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Ministerial Council, and other party and state leaders, the presidents of the International Red Cross Committee, Mr Alexander Hay, and of the League of Red Crosses Mr Justice Idefarazin, as well as by the leaders of the National Red Cross and Red Crescent organizations of the Soviet Union, Vietnam, the GDR, Greece, the Korean People's Democratic Republic, Cuba, Laos, Mongolia, [word indistinct], Romania, Turkey, Hungary, Finland, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia.

Mr Ognyan Doynov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP, read the greetings address of the first secretary of the CC of the BCP and State Council chairman, Mr Todor Zhivkov, which gave high appraisal to the contribution of the (?Bulgarian Red Cross) to the implementation of the party programme for the building up of a developed socialist society, for the improvement of socialist health care, the establishment of the socialist way of life and the development of international cooperation.

In the consciousness of all nations, the address reads, the highly humane work of the Red Cross is linked with the striving for forestalling (?the) most widespread suffering brought about by military conflicts. We support all the initiatives of the international Red Cross movement directed to the realization of its highly humane motto "Through Humanism Towards Peace".

Mr Ivan Mikhaylov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP, read a decree of the State Council for awarding the highest distinction, the Georgi Dimitrov Order, to the Bulgarian Red Cross; it is the second time that this order is awarded to this organization.

Todorov Receives Delegations

AU202154Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 20 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received the leaders of foreign delegations visiting Bulgaria on the occasion of the celebration of the Red Cross centennial in our country. Comrade Stanko Todorov most cordially welcomed the delegation leaders and pointed out that the international Red Cross movement will continue to promote friendship and understanding among peoples. He expressed confidence that this movement will contribute to the consolidation of peace in the world. Comrade Todorov stated that the government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria has always considered the Bulgarian Red Cross as a social mass organization in support of health preservation in our country.

REPORTAGE ON REACTION TO CARTER'S NEUTRON DECISION

Prague Domestic Service

LD201645Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 20 Oct 78 LD

[Excerpts] U.S. President Jimmy Carter has given instructions to start the manufacture of a new generation of tactical nuclear warheads which can be transformed into neutron weapons. The note by our editor, Jiri Roskot, is devoted to this latest step on the road toward the inauguration of the manufacture of neutron weapons: At a time when the whole world is voicing a decisive "no" to the neutron bomb, when the successful conclusion of the USSR-U.S. SALT II talks is on the horizon, and when disarmament is on the UN agenda as the most important world problem today, a further alarming report has come from Washington.

The fact that the U.S. decision has been given a very cool reception demonstrates that not even Washington's partners in NATO are in any doubt as to the risk of using the neutron bomb as a pawn on the chessboard of world politics. In the postwar period the U.S. militarists have made more than one--and we must add unsuccessful--attempt to gain strategic military superiority over the USSR. In one and the same breath they as well as political representatives in Washington use the pretext of a Soviet military threat and of its military superiority as a shield. And this at a time when there is a balance of strategic strength between the USSR and the United States. The report that the White House has given the neutron bomb the green light leaves no one in any doubt that in the United States there are still influential circles anxious to dictate their own conditions to the world on the basis of monopolistic possession of some kind of miraculous weapon.

The U.S. political leaders, headed by President Carter, would, however, do well to make a sober assessment of the international situation and remember that the Soviet Union has the necessary means to respond with appropriate measures to the manufacture of the neutron bomb in the United States. Not a balance of terror but a balance of confidence is the road to secure world peace. It is the road of disarmament which the USSR and the other socialist countries are unequivocally advocating.

Student Union Protests

LD201926Y Prague CTK in English 1704 GMT 20 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Prague, 20 Oct, CETEKA--A resolute protest against the decision to produce certain components for neutron weapons was addressed today by the Prague-based secretariat of the international union of students to U.S. President Jimmy Carter. The protest telegram says that the decision makes the U.S. President responsible for a new stage in the nuclear arms race, and demands the complete discontinuation of the production of the neutron bomb and its banning.

Bratislava PRAVDA Commentary 21 Oct

LD211010Y Prague CTK in English 0823 GMT 21 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Bratislava, 21 Oct, CETEKA--The Slovak communist daily PRAVDA said today, in a commentary on President Carter's decision to start production of components of the neutron bomb, that the progressive world public sees this as another U.S. attempt at political blackmail.

The daily said that this was the U.S. response to the proposal of the Soviet Union that both states should pledge not to make and deploy this type of a weapon. And that, moreover, it was a decision taken shortly before Cyrus Vance's trip to Moscow to discuss the SALT II treaty.

"A tidal wave of opposition to the U.S. plans has risen in the countries of all continents. Such attempts to intimidate the Soviet Union can never succeed," PRAVDA said, stressing that the Soviet Union is not afraid of the new weapon, since the lead of any country in new weapons can never be of long duration--several months at the utmost.

"PRAVDA said that the resolute 'no' to the neutron weapon is a stand shared with the countries of the socialist community also by broad sections of the population in the United States and the other capitalist and developing countries. Carter's approval of the production of a construction kit of neutron death seriously impedes the efforts to halt the arms race spiral, and places new obstacles on the road of relaxation of tension in the world."

COMMENTARY ON UPCOMING VANCE-GROMYKO SALT II TALKS

LD212246Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 21 Oct 78 LD

[Bohumil Horak commentary]

[Text] Talks between the Soviet foreign minister and the U.S. secretary of state, Andrey Gromyko and Cyrus Vance, open in Moscow tomorrow. The attention of the world public is focused on them. Bohumil Horak in his comment explains why:

The talks between Minister Gromyko and Secretary Vance are to last 2 days and their main contents are to be questions connected with the signing of the Soviet-U.S. SALT II agreement. Some political observers even expect that the Moscow meeting should result in an official announcement of the date for the signing of this important document, and for the summit meeting between Leonid Brezhnev and Jimmy Carter. Naturally, all this is only conjecture, but it remains a fact that the 2-day Moscow talks will be of great importance. According to latest reports the SALT II agreement is 95 percent complete and the draft of its text runs to 60 pages.

As Andrey Gromyko stated in his interview to Soviet television some 2 weeks ago: The SALT talks are now at such a stage that each of the remaining open questions are linked up with the next and all questions can only be discussed in context. The Soviet standpoint on the SALT agreement is well known. Its signing would provide an impulse for halting the arms race, and it would complement the political aspect of detente with a military aspect.

For the Moscow talks between Minister Gromyko and Secretary Vance to be successful, and for the agreement to be signed as soon as possible, good will and political realism on the part of the United States are called for.

Signals from Washington indicate that President Carter is greatly interested in the signing, and has started a campaign for Senate ratification of the SALT agreement as soon as possible. A number of U.S. commentators and politicians--democratic Senator Edward Kennedy to mention but one--are expressing the opinion that the signing will take place before the end of this year.

However, on the other hand, one cannot fail to notice that in the United States in particular, the opponents of detente have launched a great attack against this agreement. Reports have appeared to the effect that the Pentagon has an ultra-modern weapons systems ready, which, if deployed, would make the agreement unattainable. Various coalitions of reactionary forces are mushrooming. One of them is called the new right. Its members propagate the idea that the United States is omnipotent and that it should change the world to suit itself, even at the cost of its destruction. It is these forces which wish to prolong the cold war, and feel that detente has gone too far.

It was due to pressure from these forces that Paul Warnke, head of the American delegation to the SALT II negotiations handed in his resignation. It is true, he will still accompany Secretary Vance to Moscow, but shortly after the conclusion of the SALT negotiations he will leave his post.

It is alarming, even if in a way logical, that all these attacks are being mounted at this moment, when the SALT II negotiations are in their closing stage and when the signing of the agreement is truly in sight.

The latest Harris public opinion polls are proof of the fact that the SALT agreement has the support of the overwhelming majority of Americans. They are aware of the fact that this agreement is needed not only by the United States and the Soviet Union, but the whole world. Secretary Vance's trip to Moscow and his talks with Minister Gromyko will provide an answer to the question about the relationship between the wishes of the majority of Americans and the stand of the current U.S. Government.

DISSIDENT KOHOUT OBTAINS EXIT VISA FOR AUSTRIA

AU202219Y Vienna Domestic Service in German 2205 GMT 20 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Czechoslovakia--The well-known playwright and critic of the regime, Kohout, and his wife have obtained an exit visa for Austria. According to information obtained from dissidents, Kohout will probably leave his homeland next week. The 50-year-old writer was one of the leading personalities of the so-called "Prague Spring" and was expelled from the party in 1969 after the fall of party chief Dubcek.

DAILY CRITICIZES AUSTRIAN ENVOY'S TIES WITH DISSIDENTS

AU191407Y Prague PRACE in Czech 18 Oct 78 p 2 AU

[Article signed (ZO): "Soiree With 'Selected Society'"]

[Text] A part of the diplomats' everyday life is to meet with their professional colleagues; they even have their rules with quite a prosaic name: "Protocol." The observance of these rules is very useful--they create the prerequisites for a good standard of the diplomats' work, the fulfillment of their mission and good relations with the representatives of the host country. It is, therefore, astonishing when people in whom so much political trust has been placed, "forget" these rules.

Thus, for example, last week the Austrian Ambassador gave a friendly soiree for his Swiss colleague, who is now taking leave of our republic. And whom did he invite on this occasion? Obviously his good acquaintances who are certainly also close to the heart of his colleague--Kohout, Havel, Hajek, Pechota, Hutka and Chramostova.

The hatefilled attitude of these people toward our socialist system is notoriously well-known and properly appreciated by our enemies, particularly the manner in which they besmirch their fatherland. This "social soiree" under the auspices of the ambassador of the Republic of Austria to the CSSR, whose upkeep is being paid by the Austrian taxpayers, is at variance with the recognized diplomatic rules and the mission of an Austrian representative office in the CSSR. Czechoslovak-Austrian relations recently have been developing in favorable terms. Their normalization, connected with the solution of the contentious property right issues, has contributed to this in no small degree. Also, the Austrian ambassador had pledged to strengthen good neighborly relations on presentation of his credentials at Prague Castle. Even diplomatic privileges cannot excuse the behavior of a responsible Austrian diplomat. Or, did he, perhaps, receive different instructions pertaining to the fulfillment of his diplomatic mission?

REPORTAGE ON HUSAK'S OFFICIAL ACTIVITIES

Greets Somali's Barre

ID201922Y Prague CTK in English 1705 GMT 20 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Prague, 20 Oct, CETEKA--Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak has sent a telegram of congratulations to President Mohamed Siad Barre of the Somali Democratic Republic on the national day of his country.

Greets Israeli CP Leader

ID230220Y Prague CTK in English 1644 GMT 22 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Prague, 22 Oct, CETEKA--Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Central Committee, sent today a letter of congratulations to Meir Vilner, general secretary of the Communit Party of Israel, on his 60th birthday.

FURTHER REPORT ON PELSHE-LED CPSU DELEGATION

Husak Receives Pelshe

ID201810Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 20 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, received in Prague Castle today a delegation of the party Control Committee of the CPSU Central Committee headed by Arvid Pelshe, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the party Control Committee of the CPSU Central Committee. In a comradely and cordial discussion, the existing high level of mutual cooperation between the two fraternal parties and countries, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and on the unity of aims and interests of the Czechoslovak and Soviet people in building a socialist and communist society, was appreciated. Resolve was stressed to develop and intensify this cooperation. The meeting was attended by Miroslav Capka, chairman of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission, and Vladimir Matskevich, Soviet ambassador to Czechoslovakia.

Tours Prague

ID211750Y Prague CTK in English 1510 GMT 21 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Prague, 21 Oct, CETEKA--The visiting delegation of the party Control Committee of the CPSU Central Committee, headed by CPSU Politburo member and chairman of the control Committee Arvid Pelshe, inspected here today the exhibition "Soviet electronics" featuring the achievements of Soviet science and technology.

Later today, the delegation visited the V.I. Lenin Museum in Prague, and a special exposition in the museum on the 60th anniversary of the birth of Czechoslovakia.

Arrives in Bratislava

ID212050Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 21 Oct 78 LD

[Text] The delegation of the party Control Committee of the CPSU Central Committee led by Arvid Pelshe, its chairman and member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, arrived in Bratislava today for a visit to last several days.

The delegation, which is in our country at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee, is being accompanied by Miroslav Capka, chairman of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission. The Soviet guests were welcomed at Bratislava Airport by Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, and other officials.

Meets Slovak National Council

ID221757Y Prague CTK in English 1662 GMT 22 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Bratislava, 22 Oct, CETEKA--The visiting delegation of the Control Committee of the CPSU, headed by Politburo member Arvid Pelshe, met here today with Viliam Salgovic, member of the Presidium of the Communist Party ofSlovakia and chairman of the Slovak National Council.

During the cordial meeting, the guests were briefed on the tasks of the Slovak National Council in the implementation of the program of the 15th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. The Soviet delegation also made a sightseeing tour of the Slovak capital.

MORE ON MARJAI-LED ECONOMIC DELEGATION

Strougal Receives Marjai

ID201704Y Budapest MTI in English 1030 GMT 20 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 20 Oct, MTI--MTI reports from Prague: Jozsef Marjai, Hungary's deputy prime minister, who is staying in Prague at the head of a delegation on the occasion of the 15th session of the joint Czechoslovak-Hungarian economic and scientific-technical cooperation committee, was received on Thursday by Lubomir Strougal, president of the Czechoslovak Federal Government.

At the meeting a review was made of the state and results attained so far of the joint committee session started on Wednesday, of the experiences gained in the implementing of the current 5-year people's economic plans, as well as of topical issues of broadening Hungarian-Czechoslovak economic cooperation

Present at the discussion of Lubomir Strougal and Jozsef Marjai were Rudolf Rohlicek, vice president of the Czechoslovak Federal Government and cochairman of the joint committee, as well as Miklos Barity, Hungary's Prague ambassador.

On the occasion of the session a reception was given on Thursday evening in the Hungarian Embassy in Prague. Present at the reception were the members of the Hungarian delegation led by Jozsef Marjai, and on the Czechoslovak part, among others, Rudolf Rohlicek and several ministers of the Czechoslovak government.

Talks End, Protocol Signed

LD211136Y Budapest MTI in English 1026 GMT 21 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 20 Oct, MTI--The MTI correspondent reports from Prague: The Hungary-Czechoslovakia mixed commission for economic and technical-scientific cooperation concluded its 15th session Friday in Prague. A protocol was signed on the 3-day session by Deputy Prime Ministers Jozsef Marjai of Hungary and Rudolf Rohlicek of Czechoslovakia.

At the session they discussed the progress in the implementation of the decisions on bilateral economic cooperation made at the Budapest talks last September of the Hungarian party and government delegation led by Janos Kadar, and the Czechoslovak party and government delegation which was led by Gustav Husak.

The delegations established that the goals of the cooperation are being successfully realized and economic relations between the two fraternal socialist countries are constantly developing. Every condition and possibility exist for their further deepening. This applies especially to specialization and cooperation carried out in the engineering industry and other branches of production, and to cooperation in the chemical industry and in transport. Hungarian Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai and his delegation returned home to Hungary Friday afternoon.

MORE ON TURKISH PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

Visits Bratislava

LD201106Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 19 Oct 78 LD

[Text] A Turkish parliamentary delegation was received in Bratislava today by Viliam Salgovic, member of the Presidium of the CPSL Central Committee and chairman of the Slovak National Council. He acquainted his guests with the revolutionary socialist changes which have made Slovakia a country with advanced industry and agriculture and high living standards. He also informed them about the history, role and activities of the Slovak National Council.

Head of the Turkish delegation, Fevzi Hakki Esatoglu, acting chairman of the Senate, spoke about the history of developments and the present state of the Turkish republic and stressed the profitability of friendly relations between the Turkish and Czechoslovak Republics.

Bilateral Cooperation Noted

LD202200Y Prague CTK in English 1935 GMT 20 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Prague, 20 Oct, CETKA--Czechoslovakia and Turkey take identical stands on the problems of peaceful coexistence and cooperation in the world, and these stands constitute a base for developing their relations, Turkish Senate Acting Chairman Fevzi Hakki Esatoglu told CETEKA today.

At the close of the official visit of the grand national assembly delegation that he has headed, Fevzi Hakki Esatoglu noted that the talks with Czechoslovak leaders deomostrated the interest of both sides to promote their friendly relations, in the economic, cultural and social fields. He admired Czechoslovakia's achievements in industry and agriculture. The Turkish Senate Acting Chairman noted that the groundwork has been laid for all-round devedopment of relations between the two countries, as the leaders and peoples of both countries wish. Now it is necessary to speedily translate the successful results of the talks into life, he said.

Delegation Leaves

LD211340Y Prague CTK in English 1148 GMT 21 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Prague, 21 Oct, CETEKA--The delegation of the Turkish National Assembly, which made an official visit to Czechoslovakia at the invitation of Alois Indra, chairman of the Federal Assembly, left here for home today. The delegation, led by Acting Chairman of the Senate Fevzi Hakki Esatoglu, was seen off by Vaclav David and Jaroslav Srb, deputy chairmen of the Federal Assembly.

COOPERATION AGGREEMENT SIGNED WITH CYPRIOT TU

LD202222Y Prague CTK in English 2114 GMT 20 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Nicosia, 20 Oct, CETEKA--An agreement on cooperation between the Czechoslovak Trade Union Central Council and the Pan-Cyprian Federation of Labour in the years of 1979-1982 was signed here today. The chairman of the Czechoslovak Trade Union Central Council, Karel Hoffmann, is currently in Cyprus in connection with the 19th session of the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU) bureau.

Last night, the Czechoslovak delegation was received by Cyprus Minister of Labour and Social Insurance Aimilios Theodoulou. He expressed thanks for the all-round assistance given to Cyprus by Czechoslovakia. Karel Hoffmann assured the minister of the Czechoslovak working people's solidarity with the struggle of the Cypriot people for settlement of the Cyprus problem.

BURMESE FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS CHNOUPEK, DEPARTS

Ld221754Y Prague CTK in English 1633 GMT 22 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Prague, 22 Oct, CETEKA--Burma's Foreign Minister Brig Gen Myint Maung left here today after a five-day visit. He was seen off by Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek. During his official visit, made at the invitation of his Czechoslovak counterpart, Minister Maung discussed with Bohuslav Chnoupek the present state of Czechoslovak-Burmese relations, which are based on the principles of equality and mutual benefit.

The ministers noted that the relations were developing fruitfully in all spheres, and agreed on the usefulness of meetings and exchanges of view of leading representatives of the two countries. In keeping with their interests, both sides will seek new possibilities of expanding their cooperation, particularly in trade, economy and culture.

The exchange of views on the international situation and the policy of detente fully confirmed that Czechoslovakia and Burma take identical or close stands on the most important international issues. The talks were held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere of mutual understanding. The visit of the Burmese foreign minister substantially contributed to the further deepening of bilateral relations. Minister Chnoupek accepted Minister Maung's invitation to pay an official visit to the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma.

SLOVAK PRIME MINISTER COLOTKA DISCUSSES 60th ANNIVERSARY

LD202228Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 20 Oct 78 LD

[Talk on the 60th Anniversary of the Czechoslovak Republic by Peter Colotka, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and Slovak Premier in Slovak--recorded]

[Text] Currently, while we are marking the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Czechoslovak Republic, hitherto we are reflecting on our development, the turbulent history of our nations, their happy present and hopeful future. We are recalling the period when, having lost the war and in particular, under the historical impact of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, which for centuries enslaved our nations and subjected them to merciless exploitation, ceased to exist. On the ruins of that central European jail of nations, there came into existence, as a result of the powerful revolutionary movement both in our country and the world at large, the Czechoslovak Republic, thereby saving our nations from the destruction that threatened them.

From the life of our fathers and mothers, full of hardship, we know, and many of us know this from their own experiences, that the Czechoslovak bourgeoisie, ruling in the newly established state, failed in a large degree to fulfill the aspirations and desires of our working people for a more just and better life. The existence of the pre-Munich Czechoslovak Republic was accompanied by the typically capitalist crisis phenomena--sharp social contrasts, aggravated relations between nations and nationalities and an ill-conceived foreign political orientation, which ended in the ignominious Munich agreement.

Especially complicated in bourgeois Czechoslovakia was the position of Slovakia, which constituted an economically backward part of the republic with underdeveloped industry, which shared overall in the industrial output of the pre-war Czechoslovakia by a more 7 percent; with backward agriculture, low level of education and health services, a large number of emigrants and the overall misery of life. This dire state of affairs was further aggravated by the so-called Czechoslovakist orientation of the ruling bourgeois, which denied the national existence of the Slovak people, thereby playing into the hands of the reactionary Slovak bourgeoisie, which misused the Slovak national issue to enhance its separatist aims.

A marked turn throughout our homeland, including Slovakia, occurred after the liberation of our homeland by the glorious Soviet Army and in particular after the victorious February of 1948, when a program of profound political, economic and social changes was begun to be put into practice, a program prepared by the CPCZ, for which our people bravely fought in the sharp class struggle and in the national liberation struggle which culminated in the Slovak national uprising.

In the course of Slovakia's socialist industrialization, the overcoming of its backwardness and the mobilization of our people's creative capabilities, in which the Czech working class gave us substantial assistance, there emerged in Slovakia more than 300 large and medium-size industrial plants, and work opportunities that were created for thousands of our citizens.

For comparison, it is enough to state that while in the course of the two decades before World War II, employment in industry increased by a mere 13,000 employees, which is less than our present annual growth, during the three decades since the victorious February of 1948, we have created job opportunities for more than half a million of our working people. In the course of socialist construction, industrial output in Slovakia increased by more than 21 percent. We have built a number of modern engineering and chemical plants, capable of manufacturing technically demanding products such as, river boats, electrical locomotives and motors, trucks, machine tooks, construction and road building machinery, computers, plastic materials, synthetic fibers and rubber and other modern products.

Important changes have also been realized in agriculture. By building large-scale agricultural undertakings based on mechanization, industrialization and the utilization of the results of scientific research, we have succeeded in more than doubling output in the course of three decades, thereby giving it an honorable place within the framework of our national economy. The rapid overall development of the Slovak economy manifested itself also in the more rapid growth of the national income. While in 1948 Slovakia shared in the creation of state-wide national income by 19.2 percent, in 1977 Slovakia's share amounted already to 28.2 percent. The unprecedented development of production forces enables us also to rapidly raise the living standards of the people, which manifested itself in the distinct growth in the consumption of foodstuffs, clothing and in our households having increasingly larger numbers of durable goods.

The most conspicuous and evident illustration of the growth of the living standards is better housing. While as late as in 1950 there were in Slovakia 47,000 houses built with mud and stones in a primitive fashion, in the period since the liberation more than 880,000 new, modern apartments have been built, which have raised substantially the housing standard not merely as far as square meters is concerned but also in regard to quality and equipment.

Marked changes also occured in the sphere of education, sciences and health care. For comparison, let me quote at least one example: Up to 1938, we had in Slovakia one institition of higher learning with approximately 2,000 undergraduates, while today there are more than 50,000 undergraduates studying at 13 higher educational establishments. The number of pupils in middle and technical schools has increased seven and half times and practically all young people are undergoing specialized training to qualify for real life.

When looking back at the past 30 years of socialist construction, the successful development during the past 10 years is particularly conspicuous both state wide and in the Slovak context. During that period we have been securing the rate of the creation of resources to a greater extent by intensive factors, technical progress, better utilization of production resources, closer and more purposeful international division of labor and socialist economic integration. We are gratified that the Slovak economy is contributing more effectively to modern processes. In this respect, the activity of Slovak national bodies has to [word indistinct] so that, within the framework of their competence and responsibility--following from the federative state system, they do everything possible for the further flourishment of the common homeland of our nations, and nationalities--our Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. Thus, on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the modern Czechoslovak state, we can in Slovakia, as in the whole of our Czechoslovak socialist state, observe that this important jubilee we are celebrating on the background of results that are altogether encouraging and with favorable preconditions to go on developing them for the benefit of both our fraternal nations and our nationalities, in the interest of a happy future for our Czechoslovak socialist homeland.

CARTER'S DECISION ON NEUTRON BOMB CONDEMNED

LD2011154Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 19 Oct 78 LD

[Wolfgang Dost commentary]

[Text] As observed in today's FRG press--let me quote one of the papers--Carter wants to build new nuclear warheads which can be converted immediately into neutron weapons, neutron weapons which destroy life but not inanimate objects. Of course, it was hardly to be expected that the NATO nuclear planning group, which is currently meeting in Brussels to discuss the modernization of NATO's tactical nuclear weapon potential, would protest against this decision. On the contrary, as a high-ranking participant indicated, there are no objections whatever to this decision; rather it must be interpreted as a new warning addressed to the Soviet Union. A warning addressed to the Soviet Union? As everyone knows, the Soviet Union has proposed nothing less than the mutual renunciation of neutron weapons.

Particular satisfaction can be felt by U.S. arms concerns, which are beginning to utilize $3 billion, which the U.S. senate recently allocated for the development and construction of this new type of tactical nuclear warhead, which can be transformed into neutron weapons in no time at all. Quite a piece of news; so much so that the Netherlands Government yesterday expressed its concern at Washington's step. Even the assurance given by the U.S. President--as a result of the protest by the Netherlands--that a final decision on whether or not to produce the neutron bomb had not yet been taken cannot mislead anyone about this serious piece of news.

If the production--which has now begun--of what are known as the "decisive components" of these life killing weapons makes it possible to convert the tactical nuclear warheads into neutron weapons in no time at all, then such an assurance is finally more than questionable. The only satisfying solution to this affair would have been the final denunciation of everything connected with the production of neutron weapons. As always, the arms profiteers are satisfied, for no matter how costly the arms race is, it can never be costly enough for them. How costly is it? First, there is NATO's recently adopted long-term arms program. For a period of 15 years, NATO's annual arms expenditure will increase by 3 percent. As far as the United States in concerned, its defense budget for the coming year is $117.3 billion. This is to go up to $172.7 billion by 1983. If one calculated this in terms of expenditure per head of population, every American will have to pay $810 for armaments next year. All this money finds its way into the pockets of the arms monopolies, but not only those of the United States.

An agreement on arms cooperation between the United States and the FRG was concluded in Bonn on Tuesday--increased cooperation, to which one must add that precisely these two countries have set the pace for the international arms race in recent years. Here is an example of how this increased cooperation in the field of arms production is to work: The key word is AWACS, the so-called airborne warning and control system. The binding promise made by U.S. Defense Secretary Brown to give a large share of this DM500 million to German industry, as one can read in today's FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU and the agreed offset deal to the tune of a further DM480 million, show that the Federal Republic is doing well out of this financially. Hence, one is fully justified in speaking of a dual U.S.-European arms traffic, and that is tremendous progress. Progress? Only as far as the profit expectations of the FRG and U.S. arms profiteers are concerned.

In other respects it is not only a costly deal, but a dangerous one into the bargain: Dangerous because deals of this kind and an acceleration of the arms race are not only costly, far too costly, but first and foremost because they are a plot against life, against the security of nations. The Moscow paper SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA comments on these events by noting that the arms race is leading mankind into an impasse and exposing it to an irreversible catastrophe. Who would doubt that in view of such news from the West, in view of this chain of plots by the arms profiteers against detente? Once again it is imperative for the peoples of the world and every individual to help prevent such an irreversible catastrophe.

JUNGE WELT CRITICIZES CARTER'S NETURON DECISION

LD211104Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0522 GMT 21 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--The decision by the Carter administration concerning the production of neutron bomb warheads for future use is a clear move to escalate an insane arms race, Saturday's JUNGE WELT says. The paper continues: "The production of neutron bomb warheads would block the process of detente, intensify the arms race and further raise imperialism's readiness for aggression. This disastrous decision is therefore tantamount to a dangerous torpedo which lessens the chances of the deepening of comprehensive detente and enormously hampers the already highly complicated efforts to achieve the degree of peaceful coexistence mankind needs for its survival."

ECONOMIC, MILITARY BOYCOTT OF RACIST REGIMES SUPPORTED

LD201124Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1901 GMT 19 Oct 78 LD

[Text] United Nations--New York-ADN correspondent--The GDR seems it "urgently necessary to bring about a comprehensive international boycott of the racist regimes in the military and economic sphere." This was said today by the GDR delegate, Willi Schlegel, at the fourth committee of the 33d UN General Assembly, which deals with colonial questions. The concern of international anti-apartheid year consists "especially in the unmasking of all those forces, which are opposing in various forms, the just struggle of the peoples in the south of Africa and of all other colonial and dependent territories for the abolition of racism, apartheid and colonialism." The GDR delegate pointed out that especially the activity of transnational monopolies, mainly from NATO states, continues to be a decisive obstacle in the realization of independence and self-determination of oppressed peoples. The speaker said that the GDR unreservedly supported the struggle against racism and colonialism, and that it maintained no relations with racist regimes. "Naturally, the GDR will continue to adhere to this principle unreservedly in the future."

REPORTAGE ON HONECKER'S OFFICIAL ACTIVITIES

Receives Philippine Ambassador

LD201740Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1415 GMT 20 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, today received the Phillippines Ambassador to the GDR Delfin R. Garcia, who handed him his letters of credence.

Ambassador Delfin R. Garcia conveyed cordial greetings from the president of the Philippines,Ferdinand E. Marcos, which Erich Honecker cordially reciprocated. During the ensuing talk the chairman of the GDR State Council and the ambassador confirmed their will and readiness to shape all-round relations between both states in the interests of peace and the well-being of both peoples.

Nigerian Envoy

LD201742Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1417 GMT 20 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--General Secretary of the SED Central Committee and Chairman of the GDR State Council Erich Honecker today received Nigerian Ambassador Jonathan Gilbert Olaitan, who handed him his letters of credence.

Ambassador Olaitan conveyed greetings from Nigerian head of state, Lt Gen Olusegun Obasanjo, which were equally cordially reciprocated by Erich Honecker.

In the ensuing discussion Erich Honecker and Ambassador Olaitan expressed their conviction that the friendly relations between the GDR and Nigeria will develop and strengthen on the basis of the common views on important international issues and mutual interests.

Canadian Envoy

LD201744Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1421 GMT 20 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, today received Canadian Ambassador to the GDR Robert Parke Cameron, who handed him his letters of credence.

Ambassador Cameron conveyed greetings from Canadian Governor General Sir Jules Leger, which were reciprocated by Erich Honecker. In the ensuing discussion both sides expressed the wish for the further development of the bilateral relations between both states.

Afghan Envoy

LD201446Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1423 GMT 20 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, today received the Afghan ambassador to the GDR, Fath Gol Momand, who handed him his letters of credence.

Ambassador Fath Gol Momand conveyed cordial greetings and wishes from the general secretary of the Afghanistan Democratic People's Party Central Committee and President of the Revolutionary Council, Nur Mohammad Taraki, which were cordially reciprocated by Erich Honecker.

Erich Honecker and Fath Gol Momand then discussed in a friendly atmosphere the deepening of the relations between both states and peoples and confirmed the readiness to expand the friendly all-round cooperation.

Congratulates Light-Food Industry

LD211120Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0543 GMT 21 Oct 78 LD

[Excerpts] Berlin--On Saturday the 850,000 working people of the GDR's light and food industry celebrate their festive day.

In a greetings message signed by General Secretary Honecker, the SED Central Committee pays tribute to the fact that the output of high-quality products of the textile and clothing industry, the cellulose and packaging industry, the timber and furniture industry, the glass and ceramics industry and the food industry has noticeably increased both for the population and export.

DELEGATION ARRIVES IN ROME FOR INAUGURATION OF POPE

LD202317Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1810 GMT 20 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Rome--A GDR state delegation arrived in Rome today to attend the ceremonial inauguration of Pope John Paul II. The delegation is led by Gerald Goetting, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council. It also includes Hans Seigewasser, state secretary for church affairs, and Dr Hans Voss, GDR ambassador to Italy.

FRENCH COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION ISSUES COMMUNIQUE

AU191520Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 Oct 78 p 6 AU

["Joint Communique of the SED and French Communist Party"]

[Text] A French Communist Party [PCF] delegation visited the GDR from 13-17 October 1978 at the invitation of the SED Central Committee. It was comprised of Maxime Gremetz, member of the PCF Central Committee Politburo and head of the foreign policy department of the PCF Central Committee; Collette Coulon and Jacques Denis, members of the PCF Central Committee, and Patrick Le Mahec, political staff worker in the foreign policy department of the PCF Central Committee.

The PCF delegation conducted talks with a delegation of the SED Central Committee, which was comprised of: Hermann Axen, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Alfred Marter, deputy head of the SED Central Committee Department for International Relations; and Walter Brunner, political staff worker in the SED Central Committee Department for International Relations. The delegations conducted an extensive exchange of information and views which took place in an open and comradely atmosphere with mutual respect for the orientation of each party. The PCF delegation acquainted itself in the capital of Berlin and Potsdam with the socialist gains in the GDR. In the course of their deliberations, both delegations informed each other about the situation in their respective countries and about their parties' policy. They discussed basic issues of the international situation as well as problems of the communist and workers movement.

The PCF delegation gave an account of the situation in France, which is characterized by a deepening of the crisis of the capitalist system, as well as of the struggle of the French communists against the power of monopolies, for the defense of the immediate interests of the working people and intellectuals, for liberties and for creating the proper conditions for a democrative transformation. It gave an account of the objective of the 22d PCF Congress to bring about socialism by democratic means in France's colors.

The SED representatives explained the successful implementation of the decisions of the Ninth SED Congress for constructing developed socialist society and for creating the preconditions for the gradual transition to communism in the GDR. They underscored that thanks to the great labor achievements and creative initiatives on the part of the working people a comprehensive program is being implemented, which comprises a stable growth of the economy, the planned enhancement democracy. With these successes they are impressively preparing the 30th anniversary of the founding of the GDR.

The thorough discussion emphasized that numerous things in common [gemeinsamkeit] exist without the well-known differences in views being obliterated. In view of the alarming obstacles erected by imperialism in the way of detente, the role of the socialist countries, the growth of the workers and people's movement of the capitalist countries and of the forces of national liberation are of decisive importance. Both parties regard the struggle for ending the arms race and for real progress in disarmament as extraordinarily important. This is why they denounce the development and manufacture of new types of mass destruction weapons, particularly the neutron bomb.

The peoples of the European Continent and particularly those of the two countries which repeatedly had to experience devastating wars, are particularly interested in creating a durable peace. The two delegations underscored the significance of the complete and accurate implementation of the Helsinki Final Act in all its parts by the signatory states. The SED and PCF regard establishing an effective collective security system and developing cooperation on the basis of equality, mutual interest and respect for national independence as necessary to achieve the overcoming of Europe's division into antagonistic military blocs.

Both parties will actively work for developing the political, economic and cultural relations between the GDR and France. This agrees with the interests of both countries and peoples, with strengthening their friendship and the cause of peace and security. The SED and PCF representatives expressed their firm solidarity with the just struggle of the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America for their liberation from all forms of oppression and exploitation, for the independence and free determination of their further development. They emphatically stressed the need for solving interrational problems by political negotiations on the basis of equality of rights, respect for the rights of each people and without outside interference. The two parties came out for joint actions in the struggle for disarmament, peace and cooperation with the communist workers parties, as well with all other democratic and peace-loving forces.

The meeting provided an opportunity for reaffirming the joint determination of the SED and PCF in the interest of the workers class of both countries and of both peoples to now develop their fraternal cooperation on the basis of the independence of each party, interference, mutual internationalistic solidarity and in the spirit of the ideas of scientific socialism. Specific measures were agreed upon aimed at further developing the bilateral relations.

TALKS WITH PORTUGUESE COMMUNIST DELEGATION HELD

LD202310Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1547 GMT 20 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--A delegation of the Portuguese Communist Party [PCP] led by Carlos da Costa, member of the PCP Political Commission and secretariat, had a talk with Friedrich Ebert, member of the SED Politburo today. It reported on the impressions and results of a study visit to the GDR.

The delegation had familiarized itself with the experiences of the SED in the area of party work in central and local state bodies in Berlin and in the Frankfurt/Oder Bezirk. In the course of the discussions the guests explained the conditions under which the Portuguese communists are struggling for the interests of the working class and the working people in Portugal. Friedrich Ebert underlined the significance of the unity of the working class and the Marxist-Leninist party for the establishment and safeguarding of the workers and peasants' power.

The talks took place in a fraternal atmosphere and in the spirit of the close bonds between the two parties.

TALKS WITH HUNGARIAN STATE PLANNING COMMISSION

LD220246Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1808 GMT 21 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Budapest--The chairmen of the GDR and the Hungarian State Planning Commissions, Gerhard Schuerer and Istvan Hussar, discussed on Friday and Saturday the further deepening of scientific-technical and economic cooperation between the GDR and Hungary. They discussed the implementation of the agreements concluded between party and state delegations of the two countries headed by Erich Honecker and Janos Kadar in March 1977.

During his visit to Hungary, Gerhard Schuerer was received by Ferenc Havasi, party Central Committee secretary. The exchange of views, which was held in a cordial atmosphere, was also attended by GDR Ambassador Gerhard Reinert.

JOINT ETHIOPIAN ECONOMIC COMMITTEE ENDS SESSION

LD201300Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1924 GMT 19 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa (ADN correspondent)--The session of the joint GDR-Ethiopian economic committee, which was held from 17-19 October in Addis Ababa, ended Thursday with the signing of a number of protocols and agreements. The GDR delegation was led by deputy premier Wolfgang Rauchfuss.

During his stay in the Ethiopian capital Wolfgang Rauchfuss had a friendly meeting with the chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council [PMAC] of Ethiopia, Mengistu Haile Mariam, and talks with other representatives of the Ethiopian state leadership. The further deepening of cooperation, especially in bilateral trade and in development projects for agriculture, transport, communications, geological prospecting and in mining are the major results of the session.

During the negotiations held in a spirit of constructive cooperation, mutual trust, solidarity and friendship, the two sides affirmed their determination to develop cooperation on a stable and long-term basis to their mutual advantage.

Gessesse Wolde-Kidan, commissioner for economic affairs and member of the PMAC standing committee, said that since the Ethiopian revolution 4 years ago, the GDR has proved to be among one of the most reliable allies and was rendering true internationalist assistance.

NAUMANN ADDRESSES BERLIN MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY

AU2009047Y East Berlin BERLINER ZEITUNG in German 18 Oct 78 p 5 AU

[Report on speech by Politburo member Konrad Naumann, first secretary of the Berlin SED Bezirk leadership, at the ninth meeting of the Berlin City Assembly at the city hall on 17 October]

[Excerpt] Firmly on the Course of Peace

The decisive stimuli of the people's struggle for peace, socialism and social progress originate from the unwavering adherence of the Soviet Union and all socialist states to the course of peace and of detente, as was again confirmed by Comrade Gromyko at the 23d UN General Assembly, and the further successful development of the advantages and values of really existing socialism. Just as there is not a single success in the 30-year history of the GDR which is not due to the strengthening of our socialist state, of the community of socialist states, there is logically not a single anticommunist argument that does not aim at discrediting the socialist state and socialist democracy. This is not surprising to us.

The exacerbation of the class struggle between socialism and capitalism is clearly reflected especially in the contradictory nature of the socialist and imperialist states. The political power of the workers class and its policy of alliance are the historical answer to the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie. In our republic the working man, for the first time, is not only the producer of material goods but is also consulted and participates in making decision as the socialist owner. The imperialist state, on the other hand, constitutes the nucleus of the political organization of the exploiting bourgeois minority. Here we have the development of socialist democracy and the state as an instrument of a more effective identity of personal and social interests.

There, the imperialist state reveals its reactionary and counterrevolutionary nature, its basic antidemocratism, its pronounced hostility toward people and progress, and supports the most reactionary and authoritarian trends, including fascist trends. And it is not surprising that the paid word twisters of the bourgeoisie defame precisely the workers class' striving for a democratic escape of the crisis as the main danger to "liberal democracy." Thus, our socialist state, the GDR, the socialist state functionary is placed in the middle of the class struggles of our era. This is proven by the policy for the benefit of the people and for raising their material and cultural living standards and by our struggle for the preservation and safeguarding of peace.

This is the clear expression of the socialist worker-peasant state's concurrence with the interests of the millions of working people. But socialist democracy is more than that. Because of the very fact that opposing positions of state and society in socialism have been overcome, it goes far beyond the framework of the state. It has become a constituent part of everyday life and of the citizens' way of working and way of life, it has become the form of life of developing socialist personalities. We have all the prerequisites for implementing the policy of the main task in the future for the benefit of all citizens of our country.

Let us advance further, together with all those with whom we are allied in the national front, for great successes in socialist competition in honor of the 30th anniversary of the GDR.

HUNGARIAN DELEGATION LEAVES FOR POPE'S INAUGURATION

LD202046Y Budapest MTI in English 1731 GMT 20 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 20 Oct, MTI--To attend the ceremonies for the installation of Pope John Paul II, Vice-President of the Hungarian Presidential Council Rezso Trautmann, and President of the State Office for Church Affairs Imre Miklos, undersecretary of state, left for Rome Friday. The two will represent the Hungarian Presidential Council and government at the ceremonies. The Hungarian ambassador to Italy, Rezso Palotas, is to join the delegation in Rome. The Hungarian Roman Catholic Church will be represented at the installation by Laszlo Cardinal Lekai, archbishop of Esztergom, president of the Hungarian Catholic bench of bishops, who is leading a delegation of the bench of bishops.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF POLISH PREMIER JAROSZEWICZ

Arrives in Budapest

LD202152Y Budapest in English to Europe 2100 GMT 20 Oct 78 LD

[Text] The polish prime minister, Mr. Piotr Jaroszewicz, has arrived in Budapest for a friendly visit. He was received at the airport by his Hungarian counterpart, Mr Gyorgy Lazar.

Meets With Kadar, Lazar

LD211538Y Warsaw PAP in English 1325 GMT 21 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 21 Oct, PAP--First Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Janos Kadar received this morning member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Poland Piotr Jaroszewicz who is now on a friendly visit to The meeting, which passed in a cordial party atmosphere, was attended by Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Hungary Gyorgy Lazar.

Later in the day talks started between Premiers Jaroszewicz and Lazar. Present during the talks were, on the Polish side: Minister of Engineering Industry Aleksander Kopec, First Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission and Vice Chairman of the Mixed Polish-Hungarian Commission for Economic Cooperation Maciej Wirowski, and Polish Ambassador to Hungary Tadeusz Pietrazak; and on the Hungarian side: Minister of Metallurgical and Engineering Industry Istvan Soltesz, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Istvan Roska, Deputy Chairman of the National Planning Office Jozsef Drecin and Hungarian Ambassador to Poland Jozsef Garamvoelgy.

Communique Issued

LD221847Y Warsaw PAP in English 1700 GMT 22 Oct 78 LD

["Communique on Premier Jaroszewicz's visit to Hungary"--PAP headline]

[Text] Budapest, 22 Oct, PAP--Polish Prime Minister Piotr Jaroszewicz paid a friendly visit to the Hungarian People's Republic, at the invitation of Hungarian Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar, on October 20-22.

The prime minister was received by the first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party CC, Janos Kadar and held a talk with him which passed in a cordial atmosphere.

The two premiers held talks during which they informed each other on the current issues related to socialist building in both countries, and they reviewed the hitherto Polish-Hungarian cooperation. They stated that the implementation of the provisions adopted during the visit by the Hungarian delegation to Poland, of June this year, have been proceeding smoothly. They also pointed to the fruitful development of Polish-Hungarian relations in all fields. The two sides came out for a further dynamic development of economic cooperation as well as expansion of specialization and co-production. They emphasized the interest of both countries in the implementation of the comprehensive programme of integration within the CMEA and further expansion of economic cooperation between the countries of the socialist community. The talks between the two premiers passed in a cordial, party atmosphere, in the spirit of striving towards further deepening of fraternal friendship of both national and mutually beneficial cooperation. Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz invited the Hungarian Premier Gyorgy Lazar to pay a visit of friendship to Poland. The invitation was received with satisfaction.

HUSZAR, HAVASI RECEIVE GDR DEPUTY PREMIER SCHUERER

LD201755Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 20 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Gerhard Schuerer, GDR deputy premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission, has arrived in Budapest. He was invited by Istvan Huszar, deputy premier and chairman of the National Planning Office. The visitor has been received by Ferenc Havasi, MSZMP Central Committee secretary, and Istvan Huszar. Gerhard Reinert, GDR ambassador, took part in the cordial talks.

Schuerer Departs

LD222112Y Budapest MTI in English 1730 GMT 22 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 22 Oct, MTI--Istvan Huszar, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers and president of the National Planning Office, carried on talks with Gerhard Schuerer, vice premier of the German Democratic Republic and chairman of the State Planning Committee, in Budapest between October 20 and 22 on possibilities of developing the two countries' economic relations and on issues of cooperation after 1980. Gerhard Schuerer left Budapest for home on Sunday.

APRO CHAIRS MEETING OF HUNGARIAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY

LD202106Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 20 Oct 78 LD

[Text] The Executive Presidium of the Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Society has held a meeting under the chairmanship of Antal Apro. The Presidium discussed and approved the society's working program for next year and the draft of cooperation with the Soviet-Hungarian Friendship Society. in 1979.

LOSONCZI RECEIVES NEW MALAYSIAN, MONGOLIAN AMBASSADORS

LD202050Y Budapest MTI in English 1724 GMT 20 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 20 Oct, MTI--Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, today received Razali Bin Ismail, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the federation of Malaysia, who presented his credentials. The president of the Presidential Council today also received Donjin Purev, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Mongolia to Hungary, who presented his credentials.

REPORTAGE ON INAUGURATION OF POPE JOHN PAUL II

Jablonski Leaves for Rome

LD211414Y Warsaw PAP in English 1302 GMT 21 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 21 Oct, PAP--Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Polish Council of State, left Warsaw today for Rome to take part in the ceremony of inauguration of the pontificate of Pope John Paul II.

Henryk Jablonski was seen off by members of Poland's supreme authorities to the Warsaw Okecie Airport.

Present was also Mario Profili, the ambassador of Italy to Poland.

Henryk Jablonski will be accompanied by the following persons during the Vatican ceremonies: Kazimierz Kakol, head of the Office for Religious Denominations; Jozef Czyrek, foreign vice minister; Stanislaw Trepczynski, Polish Ambassador to Italy, Kazimierz Szablewski, head of the team for permanent working contacts with the Holy See; Edward Barszcz, the mayor of Krakow.

Jablonski Arrives in Rome

LD211726Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1630 GMT 21 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, and those accompanying him arrived in Rome today. Tomorrow he will attend the celebrations inaugurating the pontificate of Pope John Paul II.

Polish Episcopate Issues Statement

AU211947Y Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 18 Oct 78 p 1 AU

[Text] The orphaned seat of St. Peter has its Supreme Shepherd again. Lord Christ's promise "I shall not leave you orphaned" has come true. The cardinals of the sacred college of the Roman Church, assembled at their conclave in the Sistine Chapel and guided by the light of the Holy Spirit, have produced from among themselves a worthy heir for St. Peter, bishop of Rome.

He is Cardinal Karol Wojtyla, hitherto archbishop and metropolitan of Krakow, a son of the Polish people. As a live part of the universal church, the Polish church has offered its son to serve the whole of mankind in the supreme office of Christ's Vicar. The new Pope has assumed the name of John Paul II, and this indicates that he wishes to guide the church and serve mankind in the spirit of his great predecessors, John XXIII, Paul VI and John Paul I, and primarily in the spirit of the Gospel and of loyalty to Christ. The election of a Pole, the first in the history of the church, to the papal dignity by the Sacred College of Cardinals emphasizes that the Holy Spirit knows no linguistic, national, racial, cultural or political barriers. Local churches form a holy universal church. Each of them through its sons contributes a part of its spiritual wealth to the common treasury of the entire church. Bound for more than a millenium by close links with the Bishop of Rome and carrying out the redeeming mission delegated to it by Christ, the holy church in Poland in the performance of its service to all of society, the nation and all people irrespective of borders, wants to serve all people and stands open for a dialog with all people of good will.

The servant of the church of Krakow and of all of Poland, deputy chairman of the Polish Episcopal Conference, has been called upon to be the servant of God's servants. We trust that this is the work not only of the Holy Spirit, but also of Holy Mary, mother of the church and Our Lady of Jasna Gora whom the newly elected pope venerates so ardently. We also trust that this is the work of the prayer offered by all Polish people who receive rewards for their loyalty to God and for their living religiousness.

The whole church rejoices at the election of the new pope. The church in Poland and the Polish people have particular grounds to rejoice. We also rejoice because a Polish cardinal became the bishop of Rome at the time of preparations for ceremonies commemorating the ninth centenary of the martyrdom of St. Stanislaw in the seat of the bishop of Krakow, and the sixth centenary of Our Lady's presence, in the shpe of the Jasna Gora image, in Czestochowa. We express the profound hope that Pope John Paul II will participate in these celebrations and will share with us the jubilee joys. We desire to support him with our prayers so that he will be able to valiantly steer the ship of the holy church in this difficult period of the 20th century, which is nearing its end.

[Signed] Bishop Bronislaw Dabrowski, secretary of the Polish Episcopate

Warsaw Broadcasts Live Relay

LD221418 [Editorial Report LD] Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 0850 GMT on 22 October broadcasts a live relay from the inauguration of the pontificate of Pope John Paul II. The broadcast opens with the announcement: "Here is Polish radio in the first program. It is 0950 hours. We are going over to our reporter in the Vatican." The Warsaw radio reporter at the Vatican then says: "Hello, this is the Vatican, St. Peter's Square. Here, in front of the famous basilica, the solemn ceremony of the inauguration of the pontificate of John Paul II will take place.

"For the first time Polish radio is directly transmitting such a ceremony. For the first time, too, in the thousands of years of the church, a Pole, a son of our people, has been elevated to its supreme office.

"The pope, especially during the last few years, when he witnessed the pontificate of John XXIII and later of Paul VI, and most recently of John Paul I, has become an outstanding moral authority of the contemporary world. This is why the world has been following with such attention and intensity the progress of the conclaves, and this is why the selection of each of them has been welcomed with such joy and hopes. It has been so this time, too. However, this time the joy and satisfaction of the Poles have been special. They are also special during today's ceremony."

The reporter then describes St. Peter's Square and the vast congregation, the foreign delegations including Jablonski and his entourage. He says the ceremony is being transmitted directly by 22 television and 22 radio stations. Vatican radio is transmitting in 43 languages to the whole world. He adds: "Television cameras are transmitting the ceremony also to our country. Among the many thousands of faithful who have come here from all sides, there is a several-hundred-strong group from Poland. Special planes carried delegations from Wadowice, the hometown of Pope John Paul II, from Krakow where he was archbishop, from Lublin, where at the Catholic University of Lublin Cardinal Karol Wojtyla was lecturer and head of the Choir of Ethics. There are also delegations from Warsaw and representatives of the Polish Episcopate and Catholic organizations. In St. Peter's Square are numerous groups of Poles from the United States and European countries, especially from France and Belgium, where after the war the Reverend Wojtyla worked here as a priest.

"Compatriots from home and abroad are looking with particular emotion and satisfaction at the yellow and white papal flags on top of the Vatican building. They are raising high their own hand-carried white and red flags."

The reporter then gives a factual description of the ceremony of Pope's enthronement. While the Pope gives his sermon, the reporter translates it into Polish. Following his sermon, the Pope addresses the ethnic groups in their own language. Warsaw radio carries the Pope's message to the Polish people:

[Pope John Paul II--in Polish] "I am addressing you, my beloved compatriots [applause and shouts of 'long live'], my beloved compatriots, pilgrims from Poland, brother bishops with your magnificent primate at the head, priests, sisters and friars from Polish religious orders, and you the representatives of Poles living abroad from the whole world. And what am I to say to you, who have come here from my Krakow, from the capital of St. Stanislaw, whose unworthy successor I have been for 14 years, what am I to say? All that I could say will be pallid in relation to what my heart is feeling right now, and also in relation to what your hearts are feeling.

"Let me save words, therefore. Let there remain only a great silence before God, which in itself is a prayer. I beg you to abide with me, at Jazna Gora and everywhere. [applause] I beg you, be always with the Pope, who today recalls the verses of the poet Adam Mickiewicz 'mother of God, you who defends Czestochowa and gives light at Ostra Brana': [In Vilnius], I am adressing these words to you in such an extraordinary moment. Let it suffice for today." [end of Pope's address]

The reporter says that the Pope then bids farewell to the congregation in the square. He says that when the Pope passes the rows of chairs occupied by the heads of delegations from all over the world, he also exchanges greetings with Henry Jablonski, chairman of the Polish Council of State, who heads the Polish delegation.

The reporter then says: "Almost the whole world, like all of Italy and the assembled congregation in the square, has listened to the sermon of the Pope with great attention. We witnessed the reaction to the words of John Paul II, stating that not a Roman, but a son of Poland has assumed office at the Holy See. Stormy applause interrupted his speech twice."

He adds: "An enormous sympathy combined with esteem is shown to the new Pope. We, the Poles, can accept this with great satisfaction. Thus, in a solemn way the pontificate of the new Pope John Paul II has been inaugurated. He was elected at the conclave last Monday. It was announced by the white smoke from the roof of the Sistine Chapel and the words of Cardinal Felici 'Habemus papam.' These words sounded particularly beautiful and moving to us."

Then the Pope addresses the Polish pilgrims once again after praying the Angelus from the the window of his apartment:

"One last word to my compatriots, to all pilgrims from Poland. [applause] Today you have been praying the Angelus with the pope. You will soon return to Poland, but I beg you, when you say the prayer, and I ask you to say it often, daily, say it in unity with the pope, who is your brother, the son of our fatherland." [applause]

The live relay ends at 1233 GMT after the Pope gives his Urbi et Orbi benediction.

Polish Minister Comments

LD212222Y Warsaw PAP in English 2112 GMT 21 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Rome, 21 Oct, PAP--PAP Correspondent in Rome has asked Minister Kazimierz Kakol, head of the Polish Office for Religious Affairs what is the stand of Poland's supreme authorities on the pope's arrival in Poland. Minister Kakol said in reply:

"A lot of misunderstandings and misinformation have been noticed in connection with the issue. That is why there is a need for an official explanation.

"It is commonly known that the pope is the head of the church and at the same time the head of the Vatican state.

"It is content and satisfaction that are the essence of our attitude towards the fact of entrusting Cardinal Wojtyla with the highest dignity in the church.

"If the pope arrives in Poland he is sure to be welcomed with cordiality, both by the state authorities and the community.

"The time and the date of the visit is certainly determined by the circumstances which are of bilateral and multi-aspect character. As you know, this is the procedure with every important visit."

WARSAW RADIO COMMENTS ON CARTER NEUTRON BOMB DECISION

LD201044Y Warsaw in English to Europe 2230 GMT 19 Oct 78 LD

[Text] The news from Washington that the United States would undertake the production of what was descrived as certain components of the neutron weapon has caused surprise and indignation in the world. It is well known, Polish commentators point out, especially to politicians, physicists and the military what dangers are already now inherent in the accumulation of mass destruction weapons in the world, what economic burden and wastage of human talent and material resources is the arms race, and particularly the waste in mass destruction weapons.

The neutron bomb is a cruel and perfidious weapon. Until very recently protests of millions of people throughout the world, including top scientific and technical authorities, had blocked the original designs for building the bomb. Now we hear that some components of it are, after all, to be manufactured. What better example of dual and dubious ethics, the commentators point out. We Poles are especially sensitive to mass destruction and genocide which we have suffered in our history in World War II. That is why Poland is so deeply committed to the cause of peaceful coexistence, friendly cooperation, to dignity and rights of man. The decision of the Carter administration has introduced a new and extremely grave element to the international situation.

PAP NOTES U.S. OPTIMISM ON EVE OF SALT TALKS

LD202218Y Warsaw PAP in English 2109 GMT 20 Oct 78 LD

["Before SALT Talks in Washington"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 20 Oct PAP--by PAP correspondent [name indistinct]--A successive round of SALT talks at the ministerial level between the Soviet Union and the United States due to begin [words indistinct] is anticipated by political circles in Washington with tangible optimism.

In the recent days numerous members of the U.S. Congress, some representatives of the administration and authoritative Washington press commentators expressed the (?hope in public) that the Moscow round of talks [words indistinct] the road to the second SALT agreement to be capped by [words indistinct] meeting of the two countries' [word indistinct]. Optimistic feelings persist in the U.S. capital since the last Carter-Vance-Gromyko meeting held almost a month ago. An interview granted by Minister Gromyko on his return to Moscow from talks in Washington and New York helped keep up these feelings.

In Washington, however, one (?can) also hear the voices of those [words indistinct] agreements and detente. This is exemplified by the statement by the National Committee of the Republican Party, published on the eve of the Moscow round of SALT talks, in which Republicans criticize Carter's SALT policy charging him with being too conciliatory, and they do so for political reasons with an eye to the forthcoming Congress elections.

PZPR, POLITBURO, GOVERNMENT PRESIDIUM EVALUATE WORK

LD201232Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 19 Oct 78 LD

[Text] The PZPR Central Committee Politburo and the government Presidium, at today's joint session, carried an evaluation of how the implementation of the socio-economic plan in the first three-quarters of this year was progressing. Particular attention was paid to the progress being made in the implementation of the main tasks of the current year and to the creation of an appropriate base for socio-economic development next year. The results achieved in the first 9 months of this year point to the fact that, despite objectively difficult external conditions, the main economic tasks are being implemented successfully. However, delays are cropping up in certain sections, and this is the reason for the persisting tensions. In this connection the need in the fourth quarter to offset to a maximum the deficiencies that have arisen for ranges of goods and to further improve the structure of output in such a way as to increase the part played in its by products for the domestic and export markets was pointed out.

In agriculture, despite unfavorable atmosphereic conditions, the accumulation of winter reserves is progressing without problems. Right now farmers and agricultural services should concentrate their attention on the efficient completion of delayed sowing work and on accelerating the rate at which the root crops are being harvested. In the difficult conditions prevailing this year, assistance from all links of the economy which are cooperating with agriculture is still vital for the efficient completion of autumn work.

Evaluating the situation in the sphere of supplies for the market, the Politburo and the Government Presidium recommended that the fourth quarter be a period when the shortcomings that have arisen in the supplies of articles needed by consumers be compensated for. These efforts should be accomplished by a continuation of the work being done designed to link up earnings more closely with increased quality and increased productivity of work.

During the discussion on investment activities attention was drawn to insufficient discipline in the implementation of the realistically-formulated [rzeczowy] program as a result of the continuing underconcentration of efforts on projects nearing completion.

The need to further streamline investment processes and to counter activities involving prolonging project commissioning cycles was mentioned. The need to further streamline transport work, especially that done by the railways, so as to satisfy the transportation requirements of the economy in the fourth quarter of this year, was emphasized. The results achieved during the last three quarters create conditions for the consistent continuation of the social policy mapped out at the Seventh Party Congress and the Second PZPR National Conference despite the existing difficulties. It was stressed that further progress in the development of the country and in reducing tensions arising in certain sections depends above all on streamlining supply processes and on increasing management efficiency. In the fourth quarter the entire effort of work forces and of the administration should be directed at making good delays and creating appropriate conditions for the harmonious switch to the implementation of the 1979 tasks.

The Politburo listened to a report by the government on the work being done on the draft socio-economic development plan for next year and took note of its basic indications.

The Politburo recommended that a social committee for the renovation of Krakow be convened by the all-Polish committee of the front of national unity. The aim of this committee would be to stimulate and coordinate social initiatives to restore the priceless national value of the antique architectural complex in Krakow.

BABIUCH CHAIRS SESSION OF COMMISSION FOR PEOPLE'S COUNCILS

LD202158Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 20 Oct 78 LD

[Text] A session of the State Council's Commission for People's Councils, chaired by Edward Babiuch, deputy chairman of the Council of State, took place in Warsaw today. The commission analyzed the activities and influence of people's council on improving the style of work of state administration organs in the provinces.

It has been stated that people's councils have already worked out a generally efficient system of social control over the activities of local administration bodies. Initiatives being undertaken are conducive to improving the efficiency of administration organs, both as far as implementing state and social tasks is concerned and as far as dealing with citizens' affairs is concerned.

The commission stressed that the problem of further perfecting the work of local state administration bodies remains a task of great social significance and requires the activities of people's councils and bodies subordinated to them to be taken into consideration more fully and more generally. The Commission for People's Councils subsequently reviewed information about the directions and forms of activities of social control committees. It has been stated that these committees, set up a few months ago, have efficiently arranged their work.

Initial experience of their work points to the following: Both the tasks adopted by the committees and the means by which the tasks are carried out are correct, thereby meeting the most important social requirements and economic requirements of voivodships, towns and parishes.

GIEREK RECEIVES LEADER OF CYPRUS' AKEL PARTY

LD202038Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 20 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, today in Poland met Ezekias Papaionnaou, general secretary of the Progressive Party of the working people of Cyprus, AKEL.

During the meeting Edward Gierek told him about the activities of the PZPR and the work of the people aimed at implementing Poland's socio-economic development program.

Ezekias Papaioannou assessed the situation in Cyprus and described the results of the struggle waged by communists and democratic forces in defense of the vital interests of the working people, to restore the country's unity and independence. He expressed his gratitude for the support invariably given by Poland to proposals for a just settlement of the Cyprus problem, in accordance with the recommendations of the United Nations.

Directions for further expansion of successfully developing Polish-Cypriot relations were also discussed. Opinions were exchanged on the key problems of the international situation and the international communist and worker movement. It was stressed that the PZPR-AKEL cooperation, based on the principles of international solidarity, served well the cause of strengthening the unity of international communist and worker movement.

PAP REPORTS ON AKEL SECRETARY GENERAL'S VISIT

LD212249Y Warsaw PAP in English 2117 GMT 21 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 21 Oct, PAP--Ezekias Papaioannou, secretary general of AKEL [Restorative Party of the Working People] the progressive party of the working people of Cyprus, stayed in Poland Oct 18-21 at the invitation of the Polish United Workers' Party CC. He met PUWP First Secretary Edward Gierek and had a talk with member of the political bureau, CC Secretary Edward Babiuch. He also delivered a lecture to the teaching staff and students of the higher school of social sciences and toured Lodz (?Voivodship).

In the course of meetings and talks Papaioannou expressed his appreciation for the hitherto accomplishments and directions of Poland's future development to be implemented in accordance with the resolutions of the PUWP Seventh Congress and second national conferences. (?He also assured of the gratitude Cyprian) communists feel for the PUWP and Poland. The AKEL secretary general informed PUWP representatives of the achievements, tasks and forms and methods of work of Cyprian communists.

Both parties confirmed their determination to consolidate the process of international detente whose deepening is being assisted by the favourable changes in the international alignment of forces, which have occurred in recent years thanks, first of all, to the peaceful policies of the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community.

The PUWP and AKEL appreciate the significance of the CSCE final act and the Belgrade meeting for the shaping of a peaceful political climate in Europe. They are for the complete implementation of the final act. Both parties see the necessity of continuing efforts aimed at providing a just solution to the Cyprian question based on UN resolutions. The PUWP and AKEL are for putting an end to tension in the Middle East. (?They also recognized the urgent necessity of intensifying the search for) ways leading to disarmament and limitation of armaments, to blocking introduction of neutron bomb and other new types of weapons.

Both parties expressed their satisfaction at the state of Polish-Cyprian contacts, whose development serves the interests of Poland and Cyprus. Both parties strongly emphasize the need for a continuous strengthening of unity of the international communist and working class movement in the spirit of proletarian internationalism and with respect for equal rights and independence of each party.

Great contribution to the cause of strengthening this unity was made by the Berlin Conference of Communist and Workers' Parties. Both parties confirmed their determination to act in concert with other fraternal parties for a full implementation of its resolutions.

STUDENT ACTIVISTS' MEETING HELD IN LUBLIN

LD201132Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0000 GMT 20 Oct 78 LD

[Text] More than 400 representatives of all circles [word indistinct] at higher education establishments took part in Lublin in an all-Poland conference of student activists. They defined the most important forms of activity this year for action groups of the Socialist Union of Polish Students. Particular attention was paid to the draft of a so-called action group charter, which is to lay down the rights and duties and place of the group in the higher education establishment and also its role in the development of student self-government.

CEGIELSKI, MONGOLIA'S LUBSANGOMBO SIGN PROTOCOL AFTER TALKS

LD201016Y Warsaw PAP in English 0500 GMT 20 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 19 Oct, PAP--The 7th session of the Polish-Mongolian Intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation wound up in Warsaw today. It was assessed that arrangements made by the 6th session were successfully implemented and contributed to further deepening of Polish-Mongolian economic cooperation. Lines of and forms of cooperation in the fields of agriculture, foodstuffs industry, forestry, timber, building and building materials industries have been laid forth.

Within the framework of the 7th session talks were held between representatives of Polish and Mongolian central planning institutions, concerning coordination of national economic plans in the years 1981-1985.

A protocol on the session was signed by deputy chairmen of the councils of ministers of Poland and Mongolia, Longin Cegielski and Sonomyn Lubsangombo respectively.

Babiuch Receives FRG Parliamentary Official

LD201000Y Warsaw PAP in English 0504 GMT 20 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 19 Oct, PAP--Member of the Political Bureau, Secretary of the PUWP CC Edward Babiuch received today Deputy Chairman of the SPD parliamentary faction in the Bundestag, Bruno Friedrich.

Questions connected with the development of the process of normalization of relations between Poland and the FRG and of cooperation between the PUWP Sejm deputies' club and the SPD parliamentary faction were discussed.

The sides favourably assessed the course of the Poland-FRG forum concluded in Olsztyn which came out in favour of imparting dynamism in the process of normalization of relations between Poland and the FRG on the basis of the 1970 agreement and the CSCE Final Act.

SCINTEIA CONDEMNS 'CRIMINAL ACTS' OF RHODESIAN REGIME

AU211607Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0945 GMT 21 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 21 Oct, AGERPRES--The new aggressive action of the Rhodesian racist regime aroused deep indignation in Romania. Public opinion in the country, the Romanian SCINTEIA newspaper writes in its Saturday issue, stigmatizes this criminal act, an act of war against an independent and sovereign state.

The steady provocations against and military incursions into the neighbouring states, the newspaper writes among others, prove once more that a regime of racist terror not only causes heavy sufferings to the people of its own country but also is a source of permanent dangers to peace and security internationally, on the African Continent in particular.

The developments in Rhodesia and southern Africa tellingly prove that no kind of terroristic acts could save the racist regimes from downfall.

Romania condemns firmly the criminal acts of the Rhodesian racist regime against Zambia, Mozambique and other neighbouring states. It considers that they will not be able to stifle, but on the contrary, will intensify the fight of the national liberation forces.

Alongside the entire world public opinion, the Romanian people demands most energetically that all states, all the progressive, democratic forces should act firmly for making the racist regime of Salisbury no longer defy the elementary rules of international relations. Constantly nurturing feelings of sympathy and militant solidarity for the just fight of the peoples everywhere for liberty and independence, the Romanian people is determined to further give the people of Zambia and Mozambique, the people of Zimbabwe and the other peoples of southern Africa its entire support to their righteous fight for eliminating the last vestiges of colonialism and racialism, for the triumph of liberty on the African Continent.

MORE ON ITALIAN SOCIALIST DELEGATION'S ACTIVITIES

Received by Ceausescu

AU201929Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 20 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the republic, today received the delegation of the Italian Socialist Party [PSI] led by PSI Secretary General Bettino Craxi, who is paying a friendly visit to our country at the invitation of the RCP Central Committee. The delegation also consists of Georgio Gangi, member of the PSI Central Committee and first secretary of the Lombardyi Regional PSI Committee, and Francesco Gozzano, deputy chief editor of the AVANTI newspaper. The meeting was attended by Comrades Dumitru Popescu, member of the Executive Political Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee; Vasile Musat, secretary of the RCP Central Committee; and Constantin Mitea, member of the party Central Committee and chief editor of SCINTEIA.

The sides briefed each other on the activity and concerns of the two parties, and exchanged views on developing relations between the RCP and PSI and between Romania and Italy, as well as on certain matters concerning the international situation and the workers movement. Both sides expressed satisfaction with the good relations existing between the two parties and stressed their determination to expand the ties of cooperation between the two parties to the benefit of both countries and peoples and in the interest of the overall cause of democracy, national independence, social progress and international understanding and cooperation.

They reiterated the desire of the two parties to contribute toward developing traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between Romania and Italy at the political, economic, scientific-technical and cultural level and toward strengthening cooperation between the two countries in solving the great problems of international life. The exchange of views on the international situation highlighted the great changes that have occurred in the world as a result of the assertion of the will of peoples to live in freedom; to put an end to the old imperialist, colonialist and neocolonialist policy and to social inequalities; to be masters of their destiny and to independently decide their own path of development. At the same time, they stressed that trends that run counter to the spirit of peace and cooperation are still manifest in the world; something which requires the intensification of the struggle of the peoples and all workers and democratic and progressive forces to establish new interstate relations in international life on the basis of the principles of equality of rights, mutual advantage, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, and nonuse of force or the threat of force in order to solve the great problems facing mankind in the interest of the peoples.

In this respect the sides pointed out the need to intensify efforts to adopt concrete disarmament measures, primarily for nuclear disarmament; to eliminate underdevelopment; to build a new international economic order that can insure the unhampered development of all nations, particularly those lagging behind; to eliminate gaps existing in the world; to peacefully solve conflicts in various parts of the world; to insure peace, independence, freedom, democracy and progress, and to build a better and more just world.

The sides paid particular attention to European issues and stressed the importance of mobilizing all peace-loving forces in Europe to build a lasting system of security and cooperation on the continent by implementing the Helsinki Final Act. Along these lines they emphasized that one cannot conceive of real peace in Europe without concrete steps toward bringing about military disengagement, reducing armaments and armed forces in Europe and doing away with the division of the continent into military blocs. They also stressed that the strengthening of cooperation and neighborliness in the Balkans and the Mediterranean area can play an important part in promoting a climate of detente and understanding in Europe. They pointed to the need to deepen and expand cooperation between communist, socialist and social democratic parties and democratic and progressive forces, regardless of philosophical, ideological or religious convictions, in the struggle for the basic rights of the working people and all peoples and for attaining the ideals of peace, progress and prosperity for all mankind. The meeting proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Departs 21 October

AU211525Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0946 GMT 21 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 21 Oct, AGERPRES--The delegation of the Italian Socialist Party led by Bettino Craxi, secretary-general of the party, left Bucharest on Saturday morning, after having paid a visit of friendship to Romania at the invitation of theCCC of the RCP. The delegation included Georgio Gangi, member of the CC of the ISP, first secretary of the Lombardia Regional Committee of the ISP, and Francesco Gozzano, deputy editor-in-chief of the AVANTI newspaper.

MORE ON FOREIGN MINISTER ANDREI'S VISIT TO ROME

Received by Pertini

AU201935Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1730 GMT 20 Oct 78 AU

[Text] President of the Italian Republic Sandro Pertini today received Romanian Minister of Foreign Affairs Stefan Andrei, who is paying an official visit to that country at the invitation of his Italian counterpart, Arnaldo Forlani.

On behalf of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the guest conveyed a message of warm friendship and best wishes for personal happiness to President Pertini, as well as wishes for the friendly Italian people's progress and prosperity. Thanking the guest, the Italian president asked him to extend cordial and friendly greetings and wishes for health to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, as well as wishes for new successes along the road of progress and well-being to the friendly Romanian people.

During the meeting the sides discussed issues concerning bilateral relations and pointed out with particular satisfaction the evolution of the ties between Romania and Italy; they expressed the desire to continue to intensify and expand the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and peoples. On this occasion, on behalf of President Nicolae Ceausescu, the Romanian guest invited President Sandro Pertini to pay an official visit to Romania. President Sandro Pertini accepted the invitation with pleasure.

Meets Berlinguer, Zaccagnini

AU211737Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 21 Oct 78 AU

[Text] While on an official visit to Italy, Minister of Foreign Affairs Stefan Andrei was received by Italian Communist Party [PCI] Secretary General Enrico Berlinguer. During the meeting the two sides exchanged cordial greetings between Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, and the PCI secretary general. During the ensuing talk the sides briefed each other on the current concerns of the two parties, and stressed with satisfaction the evolution of the fraternal relations of friendship, cooperation and solidarity between the RCP and the PCI, and the particular importance of developing these relations in order to strengthen relations between the two countries and peoples.

The two sides also discussed matters of common interest, the current international situation, the communist and workers movement, and the expansion of Romanian-Italian relations.

Comrade Stefan Andrei also met with Benigno Zaccagnini, political secretary of the Christian Democratic Party, to whom he conveyed greetings on behalf of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the republic. Expressing thanks for the greetings, Benigno Zaccagnini asked the Romanian minister to convey warm greetings to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, together with his feelings of esteem and regard. He also stressed the importance of contacts between the two parties for developing and diversifying Romanian-Italian relations.

During their talks the two sides stressed the two parties' concern and desire for cooperation, to continuously develop Romanian-Italian relations, both at a bilateral level and in resolving international problems of common interest.

CEAUSESCU GREETS SOMALI PRESIDENT ON NATIONAL DAY

AU211555Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0942 GMT 21 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 21 Oct, AGERPRES--Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu addressed a telegram of congratulations to Major General Mohamed Siad Barre, president of the Somali Democratic Republic, on the ninth anniversary of the revolution, expressing the conviction that the relations of friendship between Romania and Somalia, between the RCP and the Socialist Party of that country, will continue developing to the mutual interest of the two peoples, in the interest of peace and understanding in the world, of building a new international economic and political order.

AGERPRES SUMS UP RCP DELEGATION'S TALKS IN SPAIN

AU212102Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 21 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Madrid, 21 Oct, AGERPRES--A delegation of the Romanian Communist Party and a delegation of the Communist Party of Spain [CPS] met, for the first time in Madrid, over October 14-21, 1978.

The delegation of the Romanian Communist Party was formed of Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, deputy prime minister of Romania, Ferdinand Nagy, member of the CC of the RCP, first secretary of the Covasna County Committee of the RCP, Ion Vilsan, deputy head of section at the CC of the RCP, Ioan-Dan Stefan, activist, the International Relations Section of the CC of the RCP.

The delegation of the Communist Party of Spain was formed of Ignacio Gallego, member of the Executive Committee of the Communist Party of Spain, vice president of the Congress of Deputies, Leonor Bornao and Jose Maria Jerez, members of the Executive Committee, and Damian Pretel, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Spain.

During their stay in Spain, the RCP delegation called on Santiago Carrillo and had a cordial, friendly talk with him. The talks that took place at the CC of the CPS confirmed the relations of friendship, solidarity and collaboration in existence between the two parties. The RCP delegation expressed satisfaction at the steps taken to consolidate democracy in Spain and at the part the Communist Party of Spain together with the other democratic and progressive political forces play in the Spanish political life.

The delegation of the CPS was highly appreciative of Romania's successes in building the multilaterally developed socialist society and expressed also thanks for the permanent proofs of the RCP solidarity with the cause of democracy in Spain.

During the talks, they exchanged views on the present-day preoccupations of the two parties, as well as on present-day problems of the international life and of the communist and working-class movement.

Both delegations pointed out their determination to continue developing the relations based on fully equal rights, mutual respect, autonomy and independence, the right of each party to shape its own political line, its revolutionary strategy and tactics, in keeping with the specific historical, national and social conditions of the respective country.

To the end of a fruitful development of these relations, the two parties underlined the utility of colloquia and symposia on subject matters of common interest, the same as of interchange of delegations of specialists, designated by the leadership of the two parties.

During the talks, they reiterated the common willingness to contribute to the development of the collaboration between Romania and Spain in the political, economic, (technological), scientific and cultural domains, expressing the conviction that it accords with the interests of the two peoples, with the cause of peace and cooperation in Europe and all over the world.

The RCP and the CPS underline that to consolidate the solidarity and collaboration of all workers', socialist, democratic, progressive and anti-imperialist forces in the fight for peace, detente and understanding among nations is more necessary than ever before.

As to the situation in Europe, both parties attach great importance to the preparations for the Madrid meeting of 1980, which is called upon to take concrete measures for the translation into life of the Helsinki Final Act, for speeding up the process of achieving a climate of understanding, cooperation and detente on the continent and, especially, for efficient actions of disarmament and military disengagement, without which peace and security in Europe are unconceivable.

The two parties underline the necessity for firm actions to achieve disarmament, nuclear disarmament primarily, to politically settle the conflictual problems, to eradicate underdevelopment, to establish a new international economic order.

The RCP delegation toured the Madrid, Toledo, Seville and Granada provinces and conducted talks with the leaderships of the respective provincial committees of the CPS, with the executive of the newspaper MUNDO OBRERO and of the Centre of Marxist Sutides under the CC of the Communist Party of Spain.

During its stay in Spain, the RCP delegation called on the president of the Cortes, Antonio Hernandez Gil, and on the president of the Congress of Deputies, Fernando Alvarez de Miranda.

JOINT TRADE COMPANY SET UP WITH SPAIN

AU202157Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1832 GMT 20 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 20 Oct, AGERPRES--Quite recently, representatives of the Chimimportexport and Danubiana foreign trade companies and of the Corporacion Industrial Catalana have signed in Bucharest the documents of setting up the Romanian-Spanish joint company--Carochem SA--with headquarters in Barcelona. The company sells Romanian chemical and petrochemical products to Spain and other countries.

The Romanian economic organizations are parties to 28 joint production and sale companies abroad, to nine joint production companies in Romania and also to some 40 trade companies. The promotion of such forms of cooperation meets both the requirements of the Romanian economy and the interests of the foreign partners. They also secure the development of stable economic links. At present, Romania has over 300 cooperation ventures in various mutually advantageous forms, of which 82 are actions of cooperation and specialization in production with socialist countries, 128 envisage deliveries for the building of economic units abroad, in the developing countries in particular. Last year alone, for instance, Romania signed 53 agreements on economic and technico-scientific cooperation, and other cooperation understandings a growing share being held by the actions of cooperation in production, the setting up of joint companies and other up-to-date cooperation forms. It has established and develops broad links of economic cooperation with over 140 countries.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION COMMISSION ENDS SESSION IN VIENNA

AU212105Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1932 GMT 21 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Vienna, 21 Oct, AGERPRES--The third joint Romanian-Austrian government commission of economic collaboration and industrial and technological cooperation that took place in Vienna over October 9-21, concluded on October 21. The two delegations were led by Ioan Avram, minister of machine building, chairman for Romania of the joint government commission, and by Dr Josef Staribacher, federal minister of trade, commerce and industry, chairman for Austria of the commission.

The session occasioned the spotlighting of the upward course of the commercial exchanges and of the economic, industrial, technological and scientific cooperation between Romania and Austria, as well as of the new concrete possibilities to developing the multilateral economic cooperation between the two countries. In this framework, measures were taken to continually expand the commercial exchanges, agreement being reached on new cooperation ventures on a bilateral plane and third markets in the domains of equipment for the metallurgical, chemical and petrochemical industries, for paper mills, etc.

Stress was laid during the session on the fact that the understandings reached in connection with the development of the bilateral economic exchanges, during the official visit President Nicolae Ceausescu paid to Austria in 1970, have been translated into life, and that the state visit to Romania by the federal president of Austria Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, due over November 8-11, 1978, the talks between the two heads of state will account for an important moment in the continual expansion and deepening of the relations of friendly collaboration between the two countries.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION TALKS HELD WITH YUGOSLAVIA

AU201431Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 20 Oct 78 AU

[Text] A Romanian-Yugoslav working meeting took place today in Drobeta-Turnu Severin with the participation of: Comrades Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister of the government and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation; Ion Stoian, deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation; and Nicolae Mihai, Romania's ambassador to Belgrade, for Romania; as well as Comrades Metod Rotar, federal secretary for foreign trade, Alija Basic, deputy federal secretary for foreign trade, and Trifun Nikolic, SFRY ambassador to Bucharest, for Yugoslavia.

On this occasion the sides examined the implementation of economic cooperation ventures between Romania and Yugoslavia and pointed to the fact that the targets established at the meeting between the party-state leaders of the two countries, Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Josip Broz Tito, concerning the start of construction of the Iron Gates II hydropower and navigation system are being successfully attained, to the benefit of both states. The sides devoted particular attention to the expansion and diversification of trade exchanges and to the intensification of production sharing and cooperation. They expressed the determination to continue to develop Romanian-Yugoslav economic relations and to better use the opportunities presented by the economies of the two countries. The talks proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

LUPU-LED DELEGATION ATTENDS GERMAN CP CONGRESS

AU202137Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 20 Oct 78 AU

[Excerpt] An RCP delegation led by Petre Lupu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee, is attending the proceedings of the congress of the German Communist Party in Mannheim.

RCP Message Reported

AU211919Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1905 GMT 21 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Bonn, 21 Oct, AGERPRES--On October 21, Petre Lupu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, head of the delegation of the Romanian Communist Party to the congress of the German Communist Party, conveyed to that forum the message of salute from the CC of the RCP, from its general secretary Nicolae Ceausescu.

The message points out the positive evolution of the relations of friendship and collaboration between the Romanian Communist Party and the German Communist Party based on internationalist solidarity, on the principles of equality, non-interference in internal affairs, on each party's right to self-dependently shape its own policy.

The message then outlines the vast constructive effort of the Romanian people for the translation into life of the decisions of the 11th congress and of the national conference of the RCP and refers to the active foreign policy of the party, of our socialist state devoted to the general cause of peace, security and socialism in the world.

The Romanian Communist Party, the message goes on, militates for the continuous development of the collaboration and solidarity between the communist and workers' parties, for their strengthened unity based on full equality, non-intereerence in internal affairs, on each party's right to independently shape its political line in keeping with the conditions in which it carries on activity. The RCP also promotes broad relations with the socialist and social democratic parties, with the national liberation movements, with the government parties in the countries that have embarked on the road of self-dependent development, with other revolutionary, progressive and democratic parties and organizations, with the anti-imperialist forces everywhere, in the common fight for security, peace, independence and social progress.

We are glad to note on this occasion as well, the message reads in conclusion, the common willingness and determination of our parties to further expand and deepen their relations of friendship and fraternal solidarity to the interest of both people, of the general cause of socialism and peace in the world.

AMBASSADOR TO VIETNAM PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

AU201245Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1000 GMT 20 Oct 78 AU

[Text] On behalf of the president of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Vice President Nguyen Luong Bang received Ion Medrea who presented his letters of accreditation s ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Romania to Hanoi.

A cordial, comradely message was extended on behalf of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu, as well as wishes for health and personal happiness to Comrades Le Duan, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, and to Comrade Ton Duc Thang, president of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, together with wishes for prosperity to the Vietnamese people and for continuously developing cooperation and friendship between our two countries.

Comrade Nguyen Luong Bang in turn asked the Romanian envoy to convey best wishes to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu on behalf of Comrades Le Duan and Ton Duc Thang, as well as sincere thanks for the support granted throughout the years to the Vietnamese people in their struggle for national liberation, and wishes for new successes to the Romanian people in their work of building the comprehensively developed socialist society.

After the accreditation ceremony, a cordial talk took place during which the two sides stressed the continuous development of Romanian-Vietnamese relations and the prospects opened up by the visit of the RCP secretary general and president of the republic, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, and Comrade Elena Ceausescu, to Vietnam in May for continuously expanding relations of cooperation at various levels between the two parties, countries and peoples.

UN DELEGATE PRESENTS ROMANIA'S STAND ON DISARMAMENT

AU2010457Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0920 GMT 20 Oct 78 AU

[Text] United Nations, 20 Oct, AGERPRES--Romania is, above all, for the adoption of decisive measures for implementing the program of action established by the General Assembly special session on disarmament as well as for the new debating and negotiating mechanisms--the U.N. disarmament commission and the disarmament committee--to resume and thoroughly examine the opinions and proposals tabled by various states at the session with a view to negotiate and conclude agreements conducive to cutting down military expenditures, stopping the production of new weapons, both nuclear and conventional--stated the permanent representative of Romania to the first committee of the General Assembly.

Speaking during the debates of the U.N. political and security committee on the results of the special session and the way in which its recommendations and decisions are being carried into effect, Ambassador Teodor Marinescu referred again to the proposals submitted to the session by the Romanian prime minister on behalf of Romania's president. They consist of an aggregate of measures, organically blended, starting with the most simple ones to be implemented, continuing with actions of gradually reducing and, finally, of putting a ban on the nuclear and other mass destruction weapons, conventional included.

Specifying that at present it is essential to fully use the new, more democratic organizational framework created by the special session, the Romanian ambassador stressed that the principles and mechanism of disarmament negotiations must be grounded on the fundamental concept according to which all states have the right and duty to take part, on an equal footing, in implementing disarmament as it is a question of universal interest. Only in this way can lasting, equitable and generally acceptable solutions be reached. Hailing the decision of the UN disarmament commission to give priority to the elaboration of the global disarmament programme during its 1979 session, the speaker reiterated Romania's resolve to actively participate in the debates for the elaboration of the programme which should be a comprehensive system of measures organically subordinated to the final goal--achievement of general disarmament, of nuclear disarmament in the first place.

AGERPRES REPORTS ON DEVELOPMENT OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

AU2117187Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0950 GMT 21 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 21 Oct, AGERPRES--Over 120 new chemical production capacities have been commissioned in the first three trimesters of the current year. The most numerous and important of them are operating in petrochemistry industry which by 1980 will realise some 60 percent of the overall chemical output of Romania. To the existing industrial developments of Brazi, Teleajen, Pitesti and Borzesti, new ones, like that of Navodari, will be added in the current five-year plan period.

Two factories of complex fertilizers and ammonia were commissioned at the Turnu Magurele and Tirgu Mures combines, as also new lines and installations at the other profile units of the country. Worth mentioning is the fact that by 1980 the fertilizer output, which will increase 2.6 times under the current five-year plan as compared to the previous one, will provide to the agriculture some 280 kg active substance/hectare, as against 112 kg, in 1975. In 1978, the production capacity has grown in other sectors as well; synthetic fibres and yarns, plastics, rubber technical items, etc. Some 350 new investments are being realized in the 1976-1980 period consequent to the important funds alloted to chemistry. [Some] 490 new technologies are to be applied of which the share of original research and design holds 86 percent. Therefore, the chemical output will grow in this period 2.2 times at an over 17 percent annual rate, one of the highest registered in the national economy as a whole.

TITO CHAIRS SESSION OF COUNCIL FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE

LD201713Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1339 GMT 20 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Hercegnovi--Under the chairmanship of Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic, a session of the SFRY Presidency Council for National Defense was held today. Taking part in the work of the council were the highest-ranking officials of the federation, republics and provinces.

On the basis of the assessments and positions of the 11th LCY Congress, questions were examined at the session concerning the continued realization of the concept of all-people's defense, in particular regarding the development and functioning of social self-protection.

The council also examined certain other current questions in the sphere of defense preparations and the training of society in defense.

TITO CABLES SOMALI PRESIDENT ON NATIONAL HOLIDAY

LD201336Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1108 GMT 20 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Oct, TANJUG-In a telegram of felicitations to Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre on the occasion of the Somali Democratic Republic's national holiday, President Tito expresses the conviction that "friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries will further develop successfully in the mutual interest and contribute to the affirmation of the policy of non-alignment, understanding and peace in the world."

PRC'S FANG I MAKES SHORT STOPOVER VISIT ON RETURN HOME

LD212122Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1903 GMT 21 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Oct, TANJUG--Chinese State Council Vice President, member of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee Politbureau and vice president of the Chinese Academy of Science, Fang I, on returning from his visit to the Federal Republic of Germany and France, today made a short stop-over at the Belgrade Airport.

On this occasion, Fang I had a cordial and friendly talk with Yugoslav Federal Executive Council Vice President Dragoljub Stavrev, President of the Republican Constitutional Court of Serbia Professor Jovan Djordjevic and Vice President of the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts Dusan Kanazir.

MACHINE BUILDING DELEGATION FROM PRC ARRIVES IN LJUBLJANA

LD201220Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1027 GMT 20 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Ljubljana, 20 Oct, TANJUG--A delegation of the Chinese Machine Building Ministry, headed by Minister Chou Tzu-chien, and currently on an official visit to Yugoslavia, last night arrived for a three-day visit to the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Slovenia.

In the course of its three-day stay in Slovenia, the Chinese delegation will visit a number of Slovenian working organizations.

PRC WAR VETERANS DELEGATION VISITS CROATIA

LD211214Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1106 GMT 21 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Zagreb, 21 Oct, (TANJUG)--A delegation of war veterans of the People's Republic of China, which attended the eighth congress of the Yugoslav veterans' federation, SUBNOR, is currently on a two-day visit to the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Croatia. The guests from China, headed by the deputy head of the armament and general logistics department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, Chang Ching-yao, today visited Tito's birthplace, Kumrovec.

The Chinese veterans, who arrived in Zagreb last night, this evening will be hosted by President of the republican veterans' organization of Croatia Ivica Gretica.

SUNDIC VIEWS PRC'S RELATIONS WITH SOVIET UNION, JAPAN

LD222250Y Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 22 Oct 78 LD

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] The visit to Japan by Teng Hsiao-ping, vice premier of the PRC State Council, will mark the end of the state of war which has lasted for 41 years between the two countries. During Teng Hsiao-ping's visit to Tokyo, there will be an exchange of the instruments of ratification of the peace and friendship treaty which was signed on 12 August this year in Peking. Moreover, the PRC-Japanese peace and friendship treaty represents the most significant event in relations between the two countries, and it will also undoubtedly affect the entirety of trends in Asia and probably even further afield as well. When we say this, we have in mind the following: First, that the PRC-Japanese treaty will contribute to the stabilization of relations within the Asian triangle of China-India-Japan; second, that the United States, which sufficiently compromised itself by its aggressive war in Vietnan, understands and accepts the truth that Asia is slowly but surely ridding itself of non-Asian tutelage; and third, that the Soviet Union, which reacted quite vociferously to the signing of the PRC-Japanese treaty because of the clause on hegemonism, is reconciling itself to the inevitability that the PRC, Japan and India are big countries which, despite the differences in their social and political systems, are not prepared to make their mutual relations dependent on the relations which any of them might have with the two superpowers: the Soviet Union and the United States.

Good relations between the PRC and Japan should not disturb anybody, especially since it is rather unlikely that they could be used against other countries. Nothing is being altered in the policies of the two Asian countries by means of the peace and friendship treaty, and neither does the treaty signify any ideological, political or military rapprochement between Tokyo and Peking. Moreover, as regards Japanese-Soviet relations and relations between the Soviet Union and the PRC, and the matters of dispute which have existed hitherto, the peace and friendship treaty between Japan and the PRC will not affect these issues crucially. In any case, the Soviet Union has also been in favor of signing a peace treaty with Japan for a good many years, but it has not succeeded due to Japan's insistence on the return to it of the Kurile Islands, which the Soviet Union refuses to do. The dispute over the Kuriles dates further back than the disagreement between the Soviet Union and the PRC and must be considered apart from trends in PRC-Japanese relations which, after a long period of wrangling, led to the signing of a peace treaty between Japan and the PRC.

It is true that the Soviet Union, justifiably or not, is most afraid that cooperation between the PRC and Japan will enable the PRC to arm itself. In fact, Japan is not only reproached for having accepted the clause on hegemonism, even though this refers to hegemonism in general, but also for the fact that Japan maintains that a PRC arms buildup does not disturb Japan. Moreover, if the fear of a militarily strong PRC exists, then the fact is that when it is a question of relations between the PRC and the Soviet Union, that fear is mutual. In any case, the PRC is far behind the Soviet Union with regard to armaments and cannot be reproached for devoting too much attention to that question. Others do so with much more success because their capabilities are much greater than those of the PRC.

In the final analysis, the problem of armaments, or rather the arms race, not only affects those countries which do not know what to do with their supplies, but to a much greater extent those which are not able, either economically or technologically, to keep pace with the superpowers. Because of this, the problem of disarmament cannot be solved, at least not in the long term, by agreements between the great, that is, the superpowers. There must be a universal agreement under the aegis of the United Nations. Until the matter is treated in this way, few people will believe that the arms race between big countries only implies a strengthening of their national security. It is clear that neither the PRC nor Japan believes this, but such distrust also reigned between them prior to the signing of the treaty.

TANJUG CITES PRAVDA ON CARTER NEUTRON BOMB DECISION

LD202018Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1738 GMT 20 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 20 Oct, TANJUG--The reaction in Moscow to the U.S. President's decision to start the production of "essential parts" for the neutron weapon is one of apprehension that the Americans will not stop at "parts," but that they have embarked on a road leading to the production of a new weapon of mass annihiliation.

This step of the White House is considered in Moscow as being connected with "far-reaching and dangerous consequences." The attitude of the Soviet Union, writes PRAVDA, is clear: It suggests to the United States that they both renounce production of the neutron weapon. Attempts at pressure of any kind of the Soviet Union do not and cannot succeed, the paper adds.

Carter's decision has been taken in Moscow as proving, among other things, the correctness of past Soviet assessments of the U.S. administration's policy in a wider sense. Once again, sources in Moscow say, Washington has proved to favour seeking roads to disarmament only verbally, while really taking steps in the opposite direction.

BELGRADE RADIO COMMENTS ON SALT II, NEUTRON BOMB

AU212005Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 21 Oct 78 AU

[Cedomir Vuckovic commentary]

[Text] We begin our regular Saturday foreign political review with a news item from Moscow, where U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance arrived this afternoon to continue the talks which, as is anticipated, should result in a Soviet-American agreement on the second stage of strategic arms limitation.

However, observers note that these Soviet-American SALT II talks are beginning immediately after U.S. President Carter announced his decision to start production of the most important parts for the neutron bomb which, with a certain degree of irony, is described by many people as a clean bomb because it kills people but does not destroy the buildings erected by man on the earth. Will the production of the neutron bomb take place? The answer to this question is now more certain than it was half a year ago when it was decided to temporarily halt its production. Cedomir Vuckovic discusses this:

On the eve of the special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament in May of this year, the United States announced that the production of the neutron bomb had been postponed, but at the same time, it was also pointed out to the Soviet Union that it should take a similar step. Many did not believe this decision by Washington because, reading between the lines, they realized that it was a question of a tactical maneuver and certainly not a question of any definite renunciation of this horrible weapon. They were perhaps right. At a suitable moment--and it seems that that moment is precisely now--this problem has once again become current. Although the world understands that for the time being, President Carter's decision on producing the basic parts for this bomb represents a warning to Moscow that it should reduce its own armaments, no one conceals the conviction that Washington has virtually declared itself in favor of the neutron weapons.

It is quite uncertain whether the announcement of the production of the most important parts for the neutron bomb in the United States will result in a renunciation of the production of certain types of weapons on the opposite side, in the Soviet Union. After all, according to the first reactions of the Soviet press-- and this is a reliable indicator of official policy--it is believed that this is a question of Washington pressure against Moscow. But the newspapers of the Soviet Union's capital reply that any attempt to pressure the Soviet Union has never had, nor can ever have, any effect. Does this mean that the Soviet Union has no intention of complying with the American demands that it reduce the production of certain weapons--and primarily their number--because it is known that the Warsaw Pact troops have a superiority in tanks, a three to one superiority, as well as a superiority in the number of soldiers?

Even the very first reactions among the progressive forces in the world, as well as in some of the European countries of the Atlantic military alliance, are unfavorable to Washington. As for the nonalined countries, which were the initiators of the special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament which was accepted in a plebiscite-like manner throughout the world, their position is clear: They are against any action of this kind by the big powers. The arms race between the two blocs and the two superpowers and their incessant search for a balance in the power of weapons, and an increasingly higher level of weaponry at that, does not contribute in any way to a lasting peace. On the contrary, the world has reason to be troubled by the narrow bloc approach to detente.

SUNDIC CRITICAL OF CARTER'S NEUTRON BOMB DECISION

AU201754Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 20 Oct 78 AU

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] What is behind Carter's decision on partial production of the neutron bomb? To what extent does this decision make a Soviet-American SALT agreement more difficult? Milika Sundic discusses this in his commentary:

By his order on the partial production of the neutron bomb, President Carter undoubtedly made a move that will not be well received in the world.

Carter's decision is all the more strange because it was made on the eve of a new and perhaps final round of the Soviet-American SALT II talks. It seems that this decision also presents the European allies of the United States with a fait accompli because if the neutron bomb is produced some day--and all evidence points toward this--it will primarily supplement the U.S. nuclear potential in Western Europe. The fact is that production of the neutron bomb is expected to neutralize Soviet superiority in the number of tanks in Europe, a superiority which, according to American calculations, gives the Soviets a three to one advantage. The European allies of the United States also are certainly aware of the relationship of forces in Central Europe, but hardly any of them believe that a new destructive weapon will bring them lasting and stable peace.

The so-called advantage provided by the neutron bomb--that it does not destroy like the atomic and hydrogen bombs do but only kills living beings--is small consolation for all those who could find themselves in the maelstrom of a possible war in Europe. The opponent--in this case the Warsaw Pact--certainly would not be selective in its choice of weapons to be used. On one occasion, Khrushchev wittily remarked: It is true that the United States has such large stocks of nuclear weapons that it is able to kill every Russian 10 times. But it is also true that the Soviet Union likewise has a sufficient number of nuclear weapons to kill every American once; and more than that it does not need.

The relationship between numbers--be it a question of tanks or a question of atomic, hydrogen or neutron weapons--lost its meaning long ago because in the event these weapons are used, all sides will lose equally. If this is true--and as far as is known, no one claims he would be the victor in a new big war--then it is also clear that the production of the neutron bomb does not give any advantage to anyone who might have this bomb today or tomorrow. On the contrary, it introduces a new element of mistrust both in relations between the superpowers and with regard to their readiness to seriously become involved in disarmament talks.

It is possible that by making a decision on a partial production of the neutron bomb, President Carter has succumbed to the pressure of Congress and the military-industrial complex. But all of their calculations contain a great unknown element, namely the possibility that the other side will also acquire the neutron bomb. As a result of this alone, the SALT II agreement cannot have the significance it should have because it has been surpassed long ago.

Vance's arrival in Moscow might even result in failure because his arrival and his meeting with Gromyko are burdened by the new U.S. weapon. Let us recall that on several past occasions the Soviet Union reacted sharply to U.S. plans to begin production of neutron bombs. It will do so this time also, even though Carter's decision is only the first step in this direction. And Cyrus Vance will certainly not find it easy to convince the Soviet leaders that Carter's decision does not imply what it does imply, that is, negotiations from the position of power. As early as the occasion of a previous meeting with Vance, which was unsuccessful at that, Brezhnev said that the Soviet Union will accept no agreement on reduction of strategic nuclear arms which would place it in a position subordinate to the United States. At that time, the neutron bomb was not even being discussed.

But now when the United States is beginning a partial production of neutron weapons, the situation is becoming even more complicated and the chances that the disarmament problem will be approached in the right manner are fewer than ever before. This crisis in the relations between the two superpowers does not bring peace to anyone and certainly not to those outside the orbits of the superpowers.

STOJSIC DEPARTS FOR DKP CONGRESS IN MANNHEIM

AU212125Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 19 Oct 78 p 4 AU

[Summary] Djordje Stojsic, member of the LCY Central Committee, left for the FRG yesterday to represent the LCY at the congress of the German Communist Party in Mannheim.

Report on Congress

LD201758Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1613 GMT 20 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Bonn, 20 Oct,TANJUG--A regular congress of the Federal Republic Deutsche Communist Party opened today in Mannheim. Taking part in the congress are forty delegates and attending, representatives of communist and workers' parties from fifty countries. The League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) is represented by LCY Central Committee member Djordje Stojsic.

The Mannheim congress has before it a draft of the Deutsche Communist Party's new programme. The draft, which has been put to a broad debate by the party membership, defines "the Federal Republic of Germany's transformation into a socialist country" as the Deutsche Communist Party's objective.

At the last parliamentary elections, the Deutsche Communist Party won only 0.3 percent of votes.

The party's activity is hindered by the well-known "anti-extremist provision" on the basis of which Deutsche Communist Party members are denied jobs in public service.

VRHOVEC RECEIVES POPOV BEFORE VISIT TO AUSTRALIA

LD201014Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0817 GMT 20 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, has received Blagoj Popov, president of the Macedonian Executive Council. Popov is heading a delegation from the Socialist Republic of Macedonia on a visit to Australia at the invitation of the Australian Government.

Popov, Delegation Depart

LD210940Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 0900 GMT 21 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Oct, TANJUG--A delegation of the Executive Council of Yugoslavia's Constitutent Republic of Macedonia headed by Blagoj Popov, president of the council, has left here on a visit to Australia.

During the visit, the delegation will have a number of meetings and talks with representatives of the Australian Federal Government and in the states of Victoria, New South Wales and western Australia.

REPRESENTATIVES SENT TO ROME FOR POPE'S ENTHRONEMENT

LD211535Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1408 GMT 21 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Cvijetin Mijatovic, member of the SFRY Presidency, left for Rome today in the capacity of special envoy of the president of the republic to the enthronement of the new pope, John Paul II. He was accompanied by Budimir Loncar, under secretary in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, and Igor Lalic, chairman of the Commission for Religious Affairs of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Croatia. They will be joined in Rome by Zdenko Svete, SFRY ambassador to the Holy See.

Cvijetin Mijatovic was seen off by Dr Aleksandar Fira, member of the Federal Executive Council and chairman of the Federal Committee for Justice; Batric Jovanovic, chairman of the Commission for Information of the SFRY Assembly; Slavko Kuhar, secretary general of the SFRY Presidency; Trajko Trajkovski, head of department in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; and other personalities. Also present was Msgr Michel Cecchini, apostolic nuncio in Belgrade.

CULTURAL COOPERATION PROGRAM SIGNED WITH SPAIN

LD202108Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1908 GMT 20 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Oct, TANJUG--The first programme of cultural and educational cooperation between Yugoslavia and Spain was signed in Belgrade today.

The programme, for the years 1979-1980, provides for the establishment of direct contacts between universities in Belgrade, Ljubljana, Zagreb and Skopje, and those in Madrid, Oveido, Barcelona and Granada. In addition to holding summer courses in each other's languages and literatures and exchanging language instructors, the two countries will be exchanging scholarships and fellowships each school year. The programme also initiates work to solve the question of recognizing the equivalence of studies, diplomas, university and scientific degrees.

In the field of culture, the programme provides for intensive exchange in the spheres of music, theatre and fine arts, publishing activity, literature and film.

It also enables closer acquaintance with visual arts in the two countries. An exhibition of modern Yugoslav art is to open in Madrid in late October, and the Spanish public will also see an exhibition of medieval art among the Serbs. The Yugoslav public will see a large exhibition of works by Spanish artists which received awards at international events over the past 25 years.

FINNISH PRESIDENT AWARDS RETIRING YUGOSLAV AMBASSADOR

LD201956Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1730 GMT 20 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Helsinki, 20 Oct, TANJUG--Finnish President Urho Kekkonen today received Yugoslav ambassador to Finland Sava Obradovic for a farewell visit. The Finnish president conferred upon the Yugoslav ambassador a decoration of the Finnish knights' Order of the Lion Grand Master.

President Kekkonen asked the Yugoslav ambassador to convey warm greetings to President Tito. The Finnish president also spoke of the prospects of Yugoslav-Finnish economic relations in the light of the recent visit by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council, to Finland.

PORTUGUESE PRESIDENT RECEIVES NEW YUGOSLAV AMBASSADOR

LD202056Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1652 GMT 20 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Lisbon, 20 Oct, TANJUG--The newly appointed Yugoslav ambassador to Portugal, Aleksandar Manetovic, today presented his letters of credence to the Portuguese president, General Ramalho Eanes.

President Eanes expressed the wish that friendship between the two countries may further develop and their relations expand in all fields. He also expressed his high esteem of President Tito and asked the ambassador to convey his best wishes to the Yugoslav president.

TANJUG COMMENTS ON FRG ATTITUDE REGARDING YUGOSLAV TERRORISTS

LD201812Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1617 GMT 20 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Bonn, 20 Oct, TANJUG--Judging by the Bonn press, top West German authorities have noticed that generosity in dealing with, and enabling the activity of anti-Yugoslav fascist terrorists in the Federal Republic of Germany has gone too far. The press says this was discussed also at a Bonn government session and that the activity of these terrorists was described as fascist.

These statements are claimed to have been made in connection with the activity of the criminal Stjepan Bilandzic, whose extradition to Yugoslavia was ordered by a Cologne court. However, the order was subsequently altered just [as received] by the FRG Government and Bilandzic was released from jail.

Now the Bonn government criticizes the authorities in Cologne and Duesseldorf for not applying the measures available in regard to fascist criminals acting against Yugoslavia.

The press says this is aimed at avoiding the impression created in the Federal Republic of Germany and the world that there are double standards in Bonn's approach to "homemade" and "imported" terrorism in the Federal Republic.

SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG of Munich writes that criminal acts by members of these groups cannot be declared "honorable crimes." At the same time, some of these criminals state that everything about their "political activity" is known to the "political commissariat of the Cologne police, the criminal office in Wiesbaden and the state public prosecutor's office," and claim that all these institutions have nothing against it.

Following these latest claims about the indignation of top figures, including Chancellor Schmidt, with the Cologne police and local authorities enabling anti-Yugoslav activity of the terrorists, it remains to be seen what does it mean at the practical level, which has always either confirmed or denied declarations.

VETERANS MEETING ON DISARMAMENT BEGINS PREPARATORY SESSION

LD201404Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1143 GMT 20 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Dubrovnik--A session began in Dubrovnik today of the preparatory committee for the world meeting of veterans on disarmament, which is to be held next year in Rome.

The host to the preparatory committee is Yugoslavia's Federation of National War Veterans Association [SUBNOR], an organization which provided the initiative for the convention of the world gathering of veterans, in keeping with the general endeavors of our country and other nonalined countries in their efforts for disarmament.

The participants in the preparatory committee were welcomed by Branko Golovic, member of the Federal Committee of SUBNOR and president of the European committee of the World Federation of Veterans. He said, among other things, that the subject which had been selected could be termed that of the unity of veterans.

Milan Yukasovic, chairman of the federal committee for questions concerning veterans and war invalids, who then took the rostrum, stressed in particular that the action currently being developed for gathering all the veterans in the world in a struggle for disarmament had met with great approval both in our country and within its government and leadership. He said this is natural because we are talking here about a country which, conscious of the gravity of the problem of disarmament, was, with President Tito at its head, the initiators of the convocation of a special UN session on disarmament.

Present at the Dubrovnik gathering are delegations from national veterans' organizations of 14 [as received] countries: France, Great Britain, Italy, the FRG, Holland, Belgium, Norway, the Soviet Union, Poland, the GDR, Alberia, Nigeria and Yugoslavia, as well as several foreign delegations attending the veterans federation congress in Budva. The preparatory committee is discussing certain organizational and political questions regarding the preparation of the world meeting of veterans in Rome.

DEFENSE PREPAREDNESS ACTION TAKES PLACE IN MONTENEGRO

LD221836Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1505 GMT 22 Oct 78 LD

["Success of 'United in Defense and Protection' Action"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Titograd--More than 200,000 inhabitants of this republic yesterday took part in the "united in defense and protection" action, which is being held for the first time in Montenegro this year. Participation in the action was on a massive scale and included citizens from all of Montenegro's 20 municipalities, 280 local communities, workers in nearly all organizations of associated labor, sociopolitical organizations and pupils and teachers from all schools. Nearly all the components of all-people's defense and social self-protection displayed a high level of resourcefulness, training and discipline through various forms of combat preparedness. Apart from high levels of defense and military preparedness, exceptionally good results were also achieved in actions involving voluntary blood donations, extinguishing fires, evacuating threatened buildings and so forth. Young people joined in the action with numerous cultural, entertainment, sports and other events.

The "united in defense and protection" action ends today with a summation of the results and the announcement of the best participants.

REPORT ON DEFENSE, PROTECTION EXERCISE IN NIKSIC

LD230100Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1723 GMT 22 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Niksic--The "United in Defense and Protection 78" action has been carried out successfully within the whole area of the municipality of Niksic. This was stressed by Vukica Micunovic in a conversation with a TANJUG correspondent. Micunovic is chairman of the League of Communists of Montenegro Central Committee Commission for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection, and has been following the progress of this action in the territory of this municipality yesterday and today.

More than 40,000 pioneers, young people, working people and citizens took part in the action. The people of Niksic were particularly successful at restoring order to country roads, collecting blood plasma and increasing production in organizations of associated labor. Thus, for example, the fact that production at the Boris Kiric Ironworks was increased by 12 percent yesterday and today was cited by Micunovic.

According to Vukica Micunovic, coordination between local community headquarters and organizations of associated labor was fully evident at the conclusion of this action.

COMMENTATOR SAYS 'OLD WAYS' HAMPER ASSEMBLY WORK

LD220044Y Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 21 Oct 78 LD

[Sonja Badel commentary]

[Text] In their regular and by no means insignificant amount of work, the SFRY Assembly delegates pay great attention to the promotion of the work of the assembly chambers and their working bodies. So this week the chairmen of the committees and commissions of the federal chamber met with President Dobroslav Culafic and discussed cooperation between the assembly and the Federal Executive Council. Why are the delegates dissatisfied, and how can the full domination of the spirit of the delegate system in that cooperation be insured? Here is Sonja Badel:

For all political systems in the world, the problem is how to limit the domination of the executive organs over the parliaments and assemblies, from the commune level on up. The self-management system has in theory found a solution to the problems in the delegate system, which is formulated in concrete terms in the new constitution, and the first delegate assemblies have also confirmed in practice its numerous advantages. In implementing the new constitutional positions of the assembly and the Federal Executive Council, significant results have been achieved so far. However, much of the old has remained with regard to their mutual relations. Although it is a question of a process which cannot give the desired results as early as the first or second delegate assembly, old ways of behavior cannot, however, always be justified. Why, for example, are delegates still inundated with material which is too broad in scope, often of unsuitable quality, which is neither analytical nor clear? Why does it reach the delegates late, instead of, as provided for, 60 days prior to the scheduled date of the session of the chamber, so that the delegates could acquaint their grassroots with what is being proposed? Often they themselves cannot cope with that enormous amount of material, much less prepare their grassroots for responsible decision-making. This, of course, places the delegate in a passive position, and often his decision is only a formality.

There are, moreover, other examples which indicate that the standing orders, programs of work and deadlines in the work of the assembly are not being adhered to. The practice of questions being raised by delegates is significant for the further development of a democratic and working atmosphere in the assembly. Although representatives of the Federal Executive Council are obliged by rule to reply at the same session, this happens rarely and replies are usually postponed. Because of this, the institution which enables the delegate to initiate, at the wish of the grassroots or on his own, a democratic discussion on any kind of problem is not sufficiently employed. It is therefore no wonder that due to such slow procedures in the assembly, both work organizations and individuals often prefer to use other links instead of the democratic way for solving their difficulties in the assembly.

These examples show that the delegates have many reasons for noting everything that hinders better cooperation between the assembly and the Federal Executive Council in accordance with the delegate nature of our system, and for not accepting a position in which they only decide formally on some questions. Let us hope that they will persist in this.

KARDELJ ADDRESSES LETTER TO BELGRADE AWARDS CEREMONY

LD202206Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1006 GMT 20 Oct 78 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--Belgrade today celebrated the 34th anniversary of its liberation in an exceptionally festive and working atmosphere. During the morning, wreaths were placed at the graves of the peoples' heroes in the Kalemegdan, the cemetery of those who lost their lives in occupied Belgrade, the cemetery of the liberators of Belgrade, the monument to Soviet veterans on Mount Avala and the monument to the Banjica concentration camp victims.

The October awards for the great achievements made this year in the arts and sciences were presented today in the town assembly of Belgrade to writer Dusan Matic, painter Ljubica Sokic, musician Olivera Djurdjevic, architects Bozidar Jankovic, Branislav Karadzic and Aleksandar Stepanovic, film director Pregrad Golubovic, theater director Milenko Maricic and scientists Prof Dr Radivoj Petrovic, Prof Dr Veselinka Susic and Prof Dr Milika Pijakic.

Edvard Kardelj, member of the SFRY Presidency and member of the LCY Presidium, winner of the October award for social sciences, sent the following letter to the Belgrade awards selection panel and the twon assembly of Belgrade:

"I am very sorry that I am not able to attend the October awards presentation ceremony and would like in this way to convey my warmest gratitude to the selection panel which honored me with a Belgrade October award. This high award by the town of Belgrade is very precious to me, all the more so as it was established and is awarded on the occasion of the anniversary of our capital's liberation and represents an expression of the recognition accorded to all those who are making a contribution with their creative endeavors in all spheres of socialist work, the building of socialist self-management and the material and social progress not only of Belgrade but also of our entire social community."

KARDELJ RECEIVES AWARD FROM PAZIN OFFICIALS

LD201730Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1508 GMT 20 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Ljubljana--Edvard Kardelj, member of the SFRY Presidency and member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today received representatives of the sociopolitical organization of Pazin who presented him with the "25 September" gold plaque, conferred on him in connection with the 35th anniversary of the incorporation of Istria and the islands into Yugoslavia. After thanking his visitors for the award, Comrade Kardelj held a short talk with them.

KOMUNIST VIEWS RELATIONS BETWEEN SFRY, NEIGHBORS

LD201930Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1205 GMT 20 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--In discussing the words spoken by President Tito in Skopje on the policy of constructing good relations with our neighboring countries, KOMUNIST carries an editorial in its latest issue under the title "We and Our Neighbors." The editorial, among other things, says: Yugoslavia, together with Italy has succeeded(through the Osimo accords) in solving by negotiation the dispute over the Yugoslav-Italian border, which for a long time was one of the causes of dangerous tension in this part of the continent, and in establishing exemplary relations of cooperation, mutual frankness and trust. With Romania, our country has built up and continues to build the Djerdap hydroenergy and navigation system, which is an example of good-neighborly cooperation. Trade exchange and other forms of cooperation are developing with Austria, Greece, Hungary, Bulgaria and Albania. The openness of our borders, our interest in and willingness to bring about mutual rapprochement with our neighbors and other peoples is an expression of this policy which is still being enhanced through diverse and increasingly rich exchange in the spheres of culture, sport, science, tourism, and transport and through cooperation of sociopolitical organizations, institutions and territorial political communities, a cooperation which is consciously extended to all our neighbors regardless of their sociopolitical system or international position.

This policy of good-neighborliness is, then, consciously founded on the broadest bases. It represents a constant aspiration toward the expansion of the possibilities for the development of peaceful, friendly cooperation in all spheres, together with the creation of those relations which insure the peaceful and negotiated settlement of all the problems which exist at present or might arise in the future.

One of these questions--and for us this is a question of principle concerning not only our domestic policy but also international relations, in particular with our neighbors--is the attitude toward national minorities. In Yugoslavia, this has been solved through the full recognition of all the rights of the nationalities which live in our country and which, as free members of our community with equal rights, realize all their national, social, economic, civil, cultural rights and freedoms within the framework of our self-management socialist order. The other side of this policy, the demand for its recognition in interneighbor relations, is expressed in Tito's concept that national minorities should constitute bridges of friendship between neighbors and peoples. For both reasons, the SFRY consistently urges the guaranteeing of the full rights of its national minorities in neighboring countries to national identity and their development and equal position as citizens of these countries.